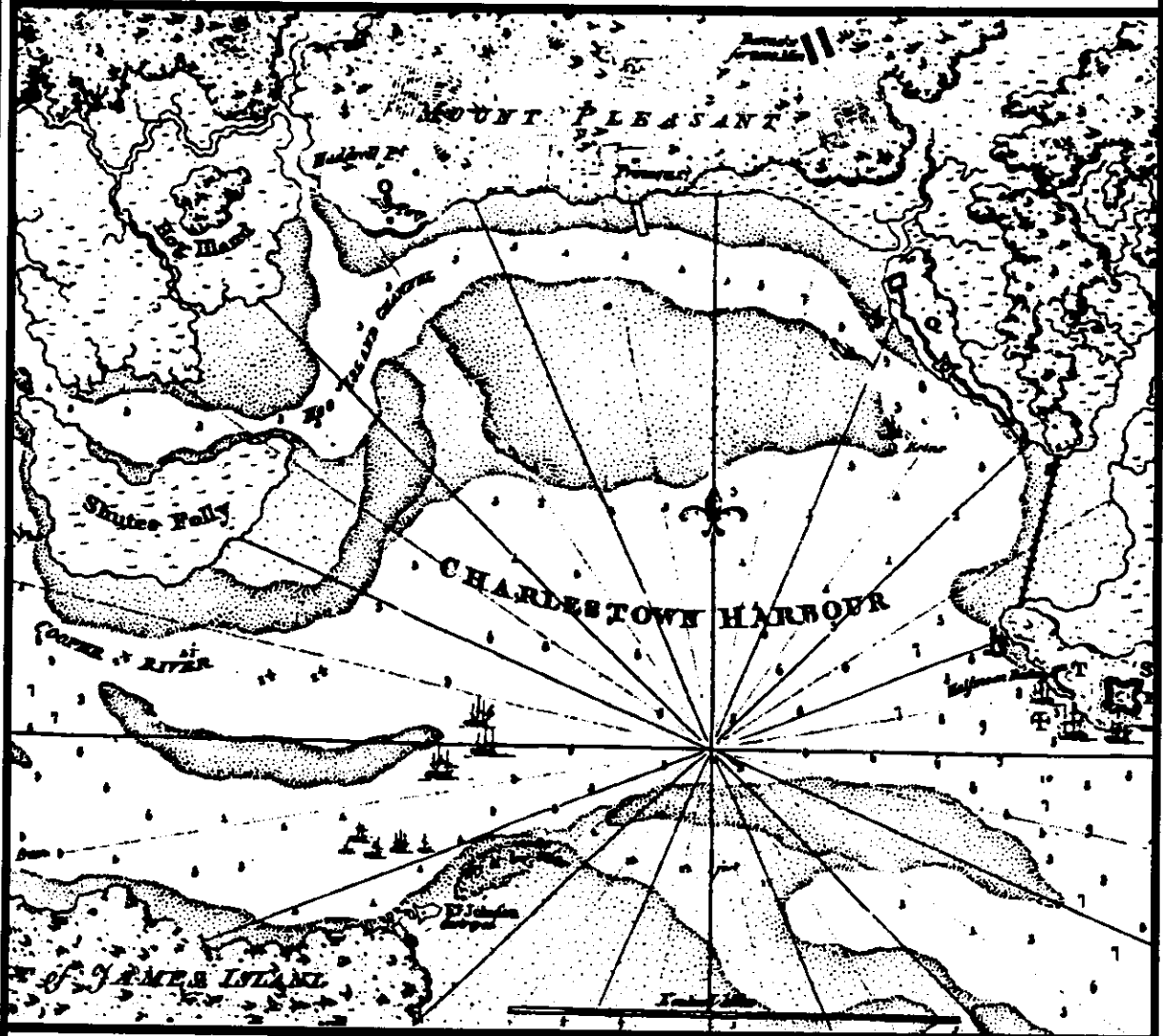


Cultural Resources Management Plan
Town of Mt. Pleasant
South Carolina



Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston
1999

**Cultural Resources Management Plan
Town of Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina**

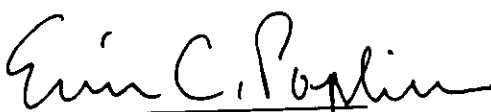
Prepared for:

Town of Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina

Prepared by:

Bruce G. Harvey, Ph.D.
Architectural Historian

and


Eric C. Poplin, Ph.D.
Archaeologist and Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston

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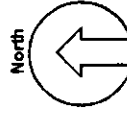
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Chapter I. Introduction

This Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) is designed to assist officials with the Town of Mt. Pleasant in planning for the management and protection of the cultural resources within the Town. The CRMP provides a general overview of cultural resources in Mt. Pleasant, both known sites and areas which are likely to contain cultural resources. The objective for this CRMP is to provide sufficient information to Town of Mt. Pleasant officials to allow them to ensure that cultural resources within the Town will be protected by including them in the day-to-day development and expansion planning process.

The Town of Mt. Pleasant has experienced dramatic and rapid growth in the past several decades. Population has risen sharply as more and more people have found the Town to be a desirable place to live. As a result, the geographical boundaries of the Town have expanded as well, and the Town now encompasses approximately 42 square miles. Figure 1 shows the current boundaries of the Town of Mt. Pleasant. With new areas forming the Town, and large numbers of new people moving here, the pressures on undeveloped land and on previously developed historic areas has become great. Mt. Pleasant and the Wando Neck area has been primarily a rural, agricultural area, one dominated by plantations and open spaces, for much of the past three centuries. Many of the cultural resources, therefore, lie in the open areas of the Town, along the many waterways and the few roads, as well as in the historic village core of Mt. Pleasant and its surrounding neighborhoods. As a result, the pressures on cultural resources, many of which exist within the undeveloped lands or are parts of the previously developed historic areas, is correspondingly great.

This document is intended to provide Town officials with a basis for making decisions regarding cultural resources when presented with petitions for development. There are currently three regulatory processes which affect cultural resources in the Town. The South Carolina Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) administers the *Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 [16 USC 141 seq.] as amended, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1976 [Chapter 39, Title 48, SC Code] as amended, and 15 CFR 930: Federal Consistency with Approved Coastal Management Programs*. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Charleston District administers the Federal Clean Water Act. These state and federal regulatory agencies provide automatic cultural resources protection for many of the commercial developments in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, as they do throughout the Lowcountry.



Town of Mount Pleasant



the Town of Mount Pleasant showing the current boundaries.

Many of the proposed developments in Mt. Pleasant, however, fall outside of these Federal and State regulations. In addition, these regulations are concerned with the specific property in question, not the welfare and direction of the Town in general. The Town of Mt. Pleasant's permitting process provides opportunities for additional developments which may fall outside the regulations administered by OCRM and USACE. According to the cultural and natural resource elements of the Town's Comprehensive Plan (1998), this permitting process allows the Town some oversight on the impact of development activities on cultural resources. This is an encouraging recommendation, and this CRMP is designed to provide Town officials with the background information for implementing it.

Cultural resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, sites, archaeological sites, landmarks, and historic cemeteries. The Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service has defined these categories. While many of these categories are self-explanatory, some will benefit from definitions and distinctions. Buildings are those objects created principally to shelter any form of human activity. This category can include houses, barns, churches, public offices, hotels, or similar constructions. Structures are distinguished from buildings as functional constructions designed to provide services other than human shelter. Structures can include bridges, highways, tunnels, dams, boats and ships, silos, windmills, and similar constructions. Objects are principally artistic in nature and small in scale, often moveable. These can include boundary markers, fountains, and statuary. Sites are often the locations of significant events or historic or prehistoric occupations where the location itself possesses cultural significance apart from whatever constructions may remain on the site. Sites often, though not always, have archaeological components. Archaeological sites are therefore a distinct category. Districts are a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are united historically by either plan or development. The contributing elements of a district usually are physically contiguous, though not exclusively.

Both architectural (above-ground) and archaeological (below ground) resources have been found in developed and urban areas, and in undeveloped rural areas. Dozens of cultural resource studies have been conducted throughout the Town of Mt. Pleasant, much of it driven by the need to comply with the various regulations listed above. These studies have contributed a great deal to the understanding of Mt. Pleasant's prehistory and history, and can help planners be aware of the cultural resources in the Town. Most of these studies are in the form of "gray literature," reports that have not been published and are often available on a very limited basis, often only from the agency or firm that produced the report. An annotated bibliography of these studies, including the agencies or firms that produced them, can be found in the appendix of this CRMP.

This CRMP was not a field survey, nor was it a project relying on original research. The field work consisted of the architectural historian and the archaeologist driving all of the public roads within the Town and noting areas which have the potential to contain cultural resources. This included both undeveloped areas which have the potential to contain archaeological remains and parts of the Town which were developed in the 1940s and 1950s and which will be eligible to be considered as historic architectural and landscape design resources in the near future. Like the field work, the background research was principally synthetic, drawing upon existing reports and publications for the basic themes and events in Mt. Pleasant's prehistory and history. Additional background research conducted for this CRMP consisted primarily of locating historic maps and plats that helped to identify areas that may contain cultural resources. Chapter II consists of an overview of Mt. Pleasant's history and prehistory, and provides the themes that guide the interpretation of cultural resources in the Town. The results of the reconnaissance field work and the overview of the available maps and plats has been summarized in Chapter III.

In 1998, the Town of Mt. Pleasant completed its Comprehensive Plan (Mt. Pleasant Town Council 1998). There were no specific guidelines for treatment of cultural resources, but the Plan included both cultural and natural resource elements with recommended needs and goals, and strategies which will lead to their implementation. In Chapter IV, the results of the field reconnaissance and the review of historic maps and plats discussed in Chapter III are integrated with the Implementation Strategies outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. Chapter IV includes a series of recommendations regarding the management of the known and potential cultural resources in the Town of Mt. Pleasant in light of the goals and Implementation Strategies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter II. Natural and Cultural Setting

Natural Setting

The Town of Mt. Pleasant is situated in what is known as the Wando Neck. This is a wedge of land bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, Charleston Harbor, and the Wando River, and extending as far inland to the northeast as Awendaw Creek. The Town of Mt. Pleasant occupies most of the Wando Neck, excepting only the sea islands of Sullivan's Island, the Isle of Palms, and Dewees Island. The Town has witnessed rapid and extensive growth in recent decades, and there are large developed, or developing, areas throughout the Town.

Generally, topography in the region consists of low ridges between the meandering channels of the many streams that drain the Lower Coastal Plain. The ridges consist of sandy and loamy soils with more clayey soils and sediments occurring in the drainages, marshes, and swamps that border the streams. Elevations on Wando Neck range from 1.5-7.6 ft above mean sea level (amsl).

The sandy to clay uplands of the Wando Neck represent Late Pleistocene and early Holocene coastal deposits; that is, they are remnants of barrier islands along the former shoreline similar to the modern barrier islands (e.g., Isle of Palms, Sullivan's Island) that lie to the east. The relict beach ridges and islands are defined as distinct "terraces" of the Coastal Plain (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). The Pamlico Terrace, containing the Wando Neck, represents the latest of these relict shorelines (Miller 1971). Apparently, it is associated with the last two stable high stands of the ocean during the Pleistocene Epoch, dating approximately 10,000 and 30,000 years ago (Hoyt and Hails 1967; Hoyt et al. 1968).

Similar processes have been examined in more detail for the more recent deposits that constitute the modern Sea Island provinces of South Carolina. As with earlier changes in sea level, the most recent fluctuations were related to the advance and retreat of the ice formations and glaciers of the Northern Hemisphere (Colquhoun 1969). Colquhoun and Brooks (1986) and Brooks et al. (1989) have documented the minor fluctuations that have occurred since the end of the last glacial period (ca. 10,000-12,000 BP). These fluctuations greatly influenced the prehistoric utilization of the region, and to a lesser extent, its historic utilization.

The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, and humid summers. The average daily maximum temperature reaches a peak of 80.1° F in July, although average highs are in the 80° range from May through September. A mean high of 46.8° F characterizes the coldest winter month, January. Average annual precipitation for Charleston County is about 1.2 m, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms; snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 280 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare. Also, the climate is very supportive of agriculture. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest, although hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, particularly in the fall months.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Overview

The prehistory of coastal South Carolina has received much attention from archaeologists. The present interpretations of that prehistory are presented briefly in this section. The following summary discussion is divided into periods that represent distinct cultural adaptations in the region; these periods are summarized in Table 1. Environmental changes that occurred in each period are also described.

Paleoindian Period (10000-8000 BC). Human presence in the South Carolina Coastal Plain apparently began about 12,000 years ago with the movement into the region of hunter-gatherers. Goodyear et al. (1989) have reviewed the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of distinctive fluted spear points diagnostic to the period, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location, with a concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicating a subsistence strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Based on data from a number of sites excavated over most of North America, Paleoindian groups were generally nomadic, with subsistence focusing on the hunting of large mammals, specifically the now-extinct mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison. Groups were probably small, i.e., kin-based bands of 50 or fewer persons. As the environment changed at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, Paleoindian groups had to adapt to new forest conditions in the Southeast and throughout North America.

Table 1. Cultural Sequence for the Charleston Region.

<u>Beginning Date</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Comments</u>
AD 1670	Historic	Early settlement followed by dominance of slave-based plantation agriculture; Native Americans present until early eighteenth century.
AD 1521	Protohistoric	Continuation of Mississippian lifeways with increasing dependence on European trade; population decline due to introduced diseases, European slave raids, and internecine warfare.
AD 1000	Mississippian	Corn agriculture; increased populations; stratified society; complicated stamped ceramics; small triangular arrow points.
1500 BC	Woodland	Continued hunting and gathering, perhaps supplemented by incipient agriculture; sedentary villages; ceramics, stamped and fabric/cord impressed; large stemmed point early in the period replaced by small triangular arrow points later.
8000 BC	Archaic	Hunting and gathering (Primary Forest Efficiency) with scheduled, seasonal rounds; some sedentism noted at the end of the period in larger shell mound sites of the coast and major rivers; small and large notched points; fiber tempered ceramics late in the period.
10000 BC	Paleoindian	Nomadic hunting (free based wandering) of the now extinct megafauna. Distinctive fluted spear points.

Archaic Period (8000-1500 BC). The Archaic period is a long period of readaptation to modern forest conditions in eastern North America. Caldwell (1958) has characterized the period as movement toward Primary Forest Efficiency, by which he means that during this period human groups continually developed new and more effective subsistence strategies for exploiting the wild resources of the modern oak-hickory forest. Coe (1964), based on extensive work in the North Carolina Piedmont, has subdivided the Archaic period into a number of sequential sub-periods recognizable by distinctive stone point/knife forms. Coe's (1964) sequence has been confirmed over large parts of the Southeast, and is applicable to most of South Carolina.

Archaic groups probably moved seasonally within a regular territory; exploitation of wild plant and animal resources was well planned and scheduled. Anderson and Hanson (1988) have developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic (8000-6000 BC) in South Carolina involving seasonal movement of relatively small groups (bands) within major river drainages. The Charleston region is located within the range of the Saluda/Broad band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (spring time) foraging camps and logistical camps; aggregation camps and winter base camps are hypothesized to have been near the Fall Line. They also hypothesize that as population increased in the Middle Archaic (6000-2500 BC), band mobility decreased and territoriality increased. Blanton and

Sassaman (1989) have recently reviewed the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic sub-period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology through this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude that "the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility" as a response to "mid-Holocene environmental conditions" such as "variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession." These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

Generally, there is evidence for extensive trade networks covering large areas of North America and for the establishment of sedentary villages during the Late Archaic sub-period (2500-1500 BC). Some of the best evidence of sedentary villages occurs along the South Carolina coast in the form of large middens of oyster shell and other food remains. These refuse heaps probably indicate substantial, relatively long term habitations. Also, the first evidence of the manufacture and use of ceramics dates from the Late Archaic sub-period.

Woodland Period (1500 BC-AD 1000). During the succeeding Woodland period, sedentism apparently increased, although scheduled exploitation of wild food resources in a seasonal round continued. The Woodland period is noteworthy for several technological and social developments: (1) the widespread manufacture and use of ceramics for cooking and storage, (2) the beginnings of agriculture, and (3) construction of burial mounds and other earthworks. While evidence of burial mounds and agriculture is not extensive at the few South Carolina Woodland period sites investigated in detail (Brooks and Canouts 1984; Trinkley 1980, 1990), ceramics are widespread, being found at many small sites throughout the state. The varied manufacturing procedures and decorative styles of these ceramics allow differentiation of site collections into several sub-periods as well as inferences of group movement and influence from adjacent geographic areas. Trinkley (1980) and Anderson et al. (1982) have developed classificatory schemes for Woodland period groups based on ceramics from a number of sites. Following Anderson et al. (1982), Poplin et al. (1993) developed a classificatory scheme for the ceramic producing prehistoric periods in the Charleston region.

Mississippian Period (AD 1000-1521). The final period of prehistory in South Carolina, the Mississippian period, begins about AD 1000 and ends with the arrival and colonization of the area by Europeans in the 1500s and 1600s. During the Mississippian period, agriculture became well established, and sedentary villages and towns became the dominant habitation type (although

relatively isolated farmsteads were also apparently common - see Brooks and Canouts 1984). Ferguson (1971) proposed a model of Mississippian settlement involving major political centers dominated and surrounded by smaller villages and farmsteads. Major centers apparently were spaced about 100 miles apart; hypothesized centers in the project region were located at Town Creek (North Carolina), near Camden, Lake Marion, and Charleston (South Carolina), and near Augusta and Savannah (Georgia) (Ferguson 1971). Anderson (1989) and DePratter (1989) have identified large political centers on the Wateree River (near Camden), on the Oconee River (in central Georgia), and at Savannah (Georgia). These centers usually contained one or more large mounds upon which temples were built. It should be noted that the ceremonial center at the original Charles Towne settlement on Albemarle Point (38CH1) contained no mound structure (South 1970). Mississippian society appears to have been highly stratified, with hereditary ruling families, middle and poorer classes, and slaves (usually prisoners taken in war from other groups).

Protohistoric Period. The Protohistoric period begins in South Carolina with the first Spanish explorations into the region in the 1520s. Native American groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late prehistoric Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late prehistoric period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Native populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Native groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small politically and socially autonomous semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the middle eighteenth century, very few Natives remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770, cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the Protohistoric groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern which included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting crops, and dispersal into one to three family settlements for the remainder of the year (Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal Protohistoric adaptation is apparently very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Specific accounts of the Protohistoric groups of the region, the Sewee and the Santee, have been summarized

by Waddell (1980). It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round, but did not have permanent, year round villages. Trinkley (1981) suggests that a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics was produced by Sewee groups in the region; his late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973; see also Anderson et al. 1982).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the middle of the sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Seewee "tribes" near the Charleston peninsula. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah were apparently residing at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670, but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century they moved south of Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island to the northeast of Charleston, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Seewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper, and extended to the north as far as the Santee River (Orvin 1973:14). Moll's map of Carolina, prepared in 1715, shows the Sampa Indians between the Cooper and Wando Rivers, and the Wando Indians and Sewel [sic] Indian Fort east of the Wando River (Figure 2).

Historic Overview of Mt. Pleasant and the Wando Neck Area

Introduction. What is now the Town of Mt. Pleasant began in the mid eighteenth century as a handful of plantations hugging the periphery of the Wando Neck. These settlements extended from Charleston harbor to the edges of the Wando River and its many tributaries. A small network of roads connected these plantations, which included some of Charleston's wealthiest families: the Lynches, Legares, Horlbecks, Lucases, Scotts, and others. These plantations were largely self-sufficient, and their owners looked to Charleston as their metropolitan base. The "Old Village" of Mt. Pleasant, the area along the harbor facing Charleston between Shem Creek and Sullivan's Island, did not emerge as a self-contained village until the 1820s and 1830s, when it was formed from two adjoining plantations; it continued to grow by adopting adjacent plantations into the 1870s.

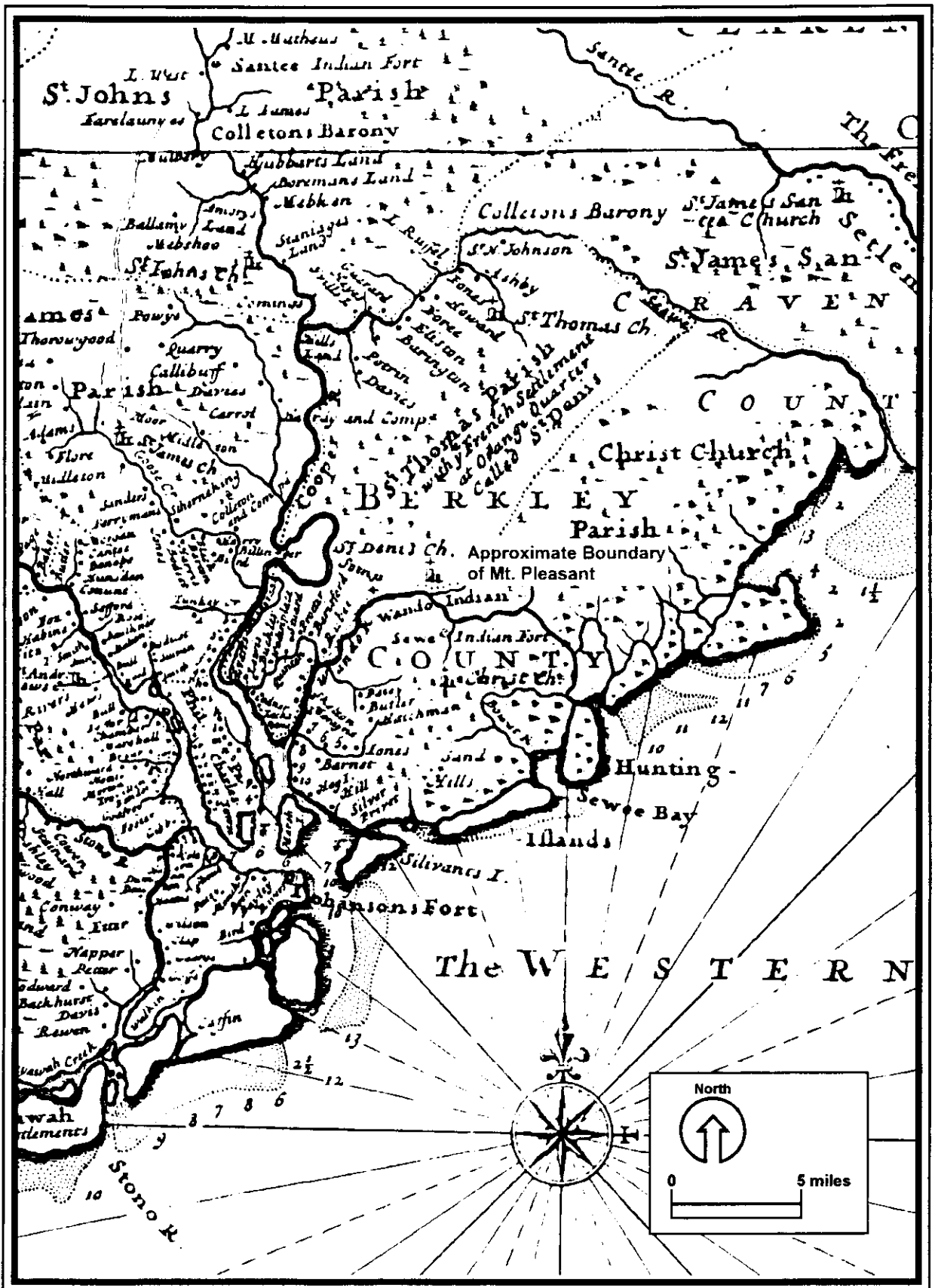


Figure 2. Moll's Map of Carolina (1715) showing the approximate boundaries of Mt. Pleasant.

In the early and mid nineteenth century, Mt. Pleasant was a small village in Christ Church Parish, serving the residents of Charleston as a resort area connected by ferry, and the residents of the outlying plantations as a residential hub connected by small roads. It was also a manufacturing area, with mills of various kinds throughout the nineteenth century. The town became the county seat of Berkeley County in the 1870s, and then was returned to Charleston County in the 1880s. The Town of Mt. Pleasant has grown steadily through the mid twentieth century, and with increasing speed in the late twentieth century. It now encompasses the original Old Village as well as vast areas that once were outlying plantations tied by family and commerce to both Charleston and Mt. Pleasant, and includes much of what can reasonably be called the Wando Neck. The following overview provides a brief synopsis of the early history of the Carolina colony, the Town of Mt. Pleasant's historical development, and the context for cultural resources in the current town.

Early Explorations. Spanish exploration on the South Carolina coast began as early as 1514, and a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal vicinity (now Beaufort County) in 1520 at a spot they named Santa Elena (Hoffman 1983:64; Rowland 1985:1). From that time on, the Port Royal area was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. This was not a permanent settlement, however. The first Spanish attempt at a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast, in 1526, was San Miguel de Gualdape. It appears to have been in the Winyah Bay area, near Georgetown (Quattlebaum 1965). The French, under Jean Ribault, also attempted to establish a settlement on the South Carolina coast in 1562. This settlement, on Parris Island, was called Charlesfort, and also was unsuccessful.

French presence on the South Carolina coast drew the Spanish back, to protect their original interest. Spanish forces attacked Charlesfort and established their own settlement of Santa Elena in 1566. Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the Spanish built their new settlement of Santa Elena on top of the destroyed French settlement (DePratter et al. 1997). Local Indians, the Cusabo, were less than friendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena until 1587 (Lyon 1984; Rowland 1978:25-57). The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena as part of a series of missions on the sea islands from St. Augustine, Florida, through Georgia, and into South Carolina; Spanish friars were at "St. Ellens" when William Hilton visited the area in 1663 (Covington 1978:8-9; Hilton 1664). During its twenty year existence, Santa Elena served as the base for the first serious explorations into the interior of the state.

English Colonial Occupation. Settlers in the Carolina Lowcountry were caught up in and integral parts of wide-ranging disputes and rivalries among the English, Spanish, Indians, and

African slaves. These disputes and rivalries encompassed nearly all of the Lowcountry, an area that spanned hundreds of miles from Georgetown, South Carolina, to northern Florida. The Spanish had routed the French in East Florida in 1565, and established a settlement at what is now St. Augustine. This Spanish presence was a continual threat to the English settlers, particularly after the 1670s, when Spain learned of the Charles Towne settlement.

The English were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660, and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from the Port Royal Harbor in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

The colony's early settlements grew slowly, and despite its geographic spread, the South Carolina Lowcountry contained only around 5,000 European and African-American inhabitants in 1700. The earliest South Carolina economy centered around naval stores, beef and pork, and trade with the Native American populations. However, by the end of the seventeenth century the colonists had begun to experiment with rice cultivation. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. By 1715, Charles Towne exported more than 8,000 barrels of rice annually; this number increased to 40,000 by the 1730s. Residents in the Lowcountry also began in the 1740s to experiment with growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. Both indigo and rice were labor-intensive, and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1975).

One of the important commercial ventures in the early settlements of the Lowcountry was the raising of cattle. The climate in South Carolina allowed for year-round grazing, and the many necks of land surrounded by rivers and creeks along the coast provided naturally bounded cowpens

and allowed the cattle to range freely. Cattle ranching was also a low-capital industry, with a natural market in the West Indies sugar plantations. Cattle ranching in South Carolina began in the late seventeenth century in the Charleston area, and by the early eighteenth century it had extended into what is now Colleton County, between the Edisto and Combahee rivers (Rowland et al. 1996: 85-88).

While cattle ranching was an ideal frontier industry, it required great amounts of open land. Large purchases of land throughout the Lowcountry created problems between the white settlers and the Yamasee Indians, whose lands were steadily and rapidly encroached upon. Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land, the Indians attacked in the Yamasee War in 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the English (Covington 1978: 12). While the Yamasee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had routed them and made the area more accessible for renewed English settlement.

With the rapidly increasing wealth in the South Carolina Lowcountry, and with the Yamasee War largely behind them, the population began to swell. By 1730 the colony had 30,000 residents, at least half of whom were black slaves. A 1755 magazine, cited by Peter Wood, estimates that South Carolina residents had imported over 32,000 slaves by 1723 (Wood 1975:151). The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the Lowcountry. Fears of a slave rebellion, along with fears of attack from the Native Americans such as the Yamasee in 1715, led Charles Towne residents to encourage settlement in the backcountry.

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary, while wars with the Natives arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to one recent historian of colonial South Carolina, "proprietary attitudes and behavior...convinced many of the dissenters—who at one time had composed the most loyal faction—that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule" (Weir 1983:94). South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests, and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony, as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. His scheme originally included nine townships, primarily along the major rivers in the colony. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 50 acres of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. Main plantation residences and facilities were established on the low bluffs of the rivers and readily accessible river landings. However, settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population (Wallace 1961).

Many of the early settlements and plantations in the area had focused on the Cooper and Wando Rivers. These waterways provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Evidence of the many plantations along these rivers remains today primarily as archaeological sites, although some, like Rice Hope Plantation near Moncks Corner, are still occupied.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The Town of Mt. Pleasant, as well as the majority of Wando Neck, was within the Christ Church Parish, created by the Church Act of 1706. The Church building itself was to serve both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains "the parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston." The boundaries of Christ Church Parish were established in 1708 as the Wando River, Awendaw Creek, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Charleston settlers began to move onto the Wando Neck at an early date. A 1696 map (Figure 3) shows the names of sixteen settlers, most of them occupying lands along Charleston Harbor and the lower Wando River. The upper reaches of the Wando River, however, were still occupied by the Wando Indians; indeed, the map shows the "Sewel Indian Fort" along a tributary of the Wando River. After 1720, the economy of Wando Neck turned to farming and stock husbandry. Plantations in Christ Church Parish were consistently located along the Wando River and its tributaries; the majority of the 700 slaves present in the parish in 1724 were also probably concentrated on the Wando River plantations. For the remainder of the parish in the 1720s, Gregorie (1961:20) noted:

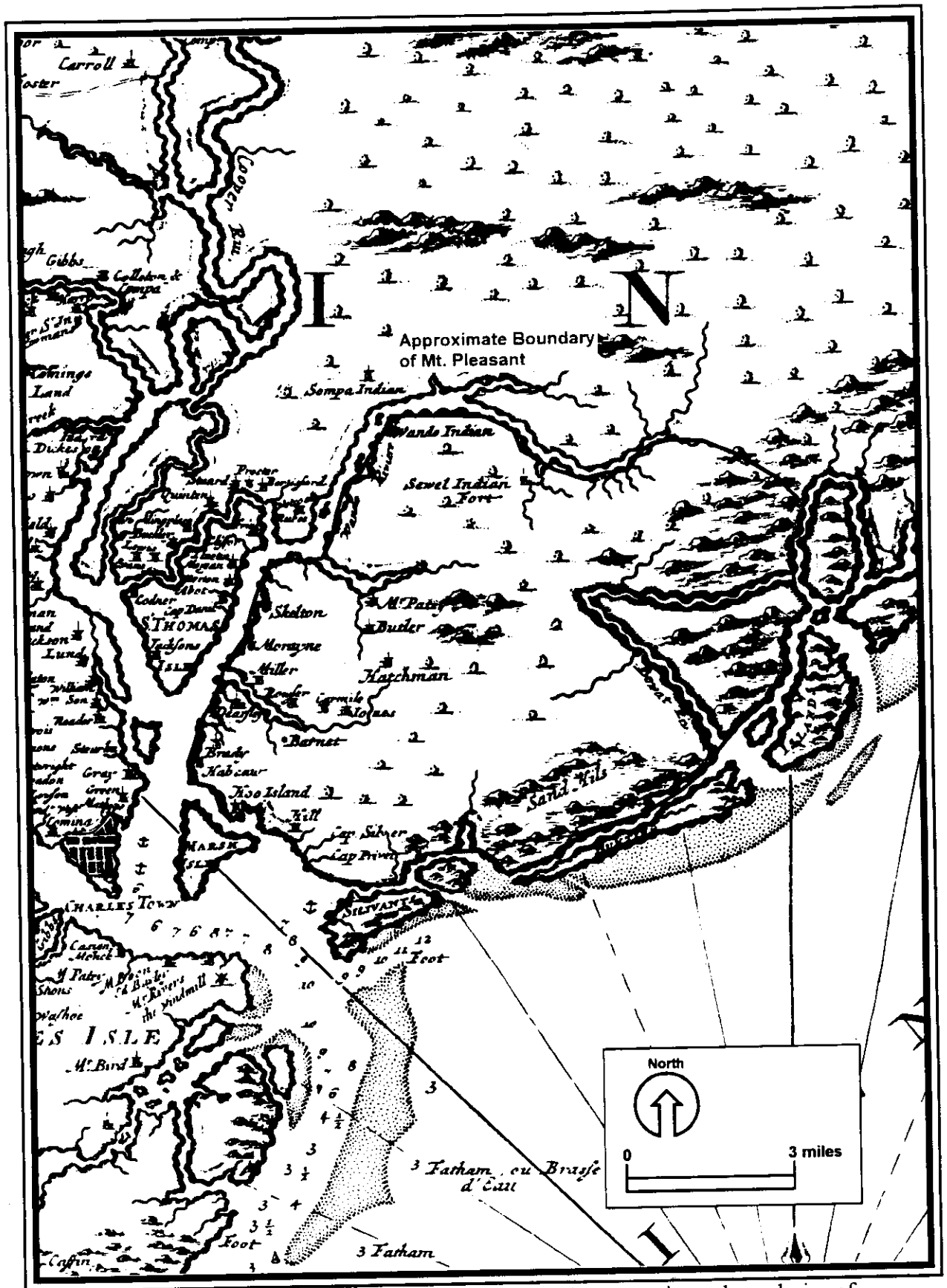


Figure 3. Mortier's Map of Carolina (1696) showing the approximate boundaries of Mt. Pleasant.

Most of the Christ Church parishioners seem to have been small farmers and mechanics. Their free-ranging stock and the abundant wild game supplied meat, and they sent some hides and deer skins to Charleston whence they were shipped overseas. From the great heaps of shell left from immemorial feasts by the Indians along the creeks they burned tons of lime and made mortar, whitewash, and crude bricks for their own use, but some lime was sent on periaugers to the growing town of Charleston. They also made bricks from the scattered deposits of clay. The forest products, turpentine, rosin, tar, and lumber were also marketable. But there was very little money in circulation.

The last recorded Indian skirmish of Christ Church Parish occurred in 1751. The location of the encounter between raiding northern Indians and the parish militia is described as “near the seaside, about two miles from the parish-church” (Drayton 1802 [cited in Gregorie 1961:44]). This last encounter was significant for removing any final fears of the settlers and for prompting greater movement of people into the Lowcountry.

The major plantations in Christ Church Parish were located along the banks of the Wando River and its tributaries. Several family names stand out among the plantation owners, many of whom were connected by marriage ties: the Lynches, the Toomers, the Vanderhorsts, and the Legares. Thomas Lynch, the grandfather of the Thomas Lynch who signed the Declaration of Independence and the husband of Sabina Vanderhorst, built a house on his plantation known as Brick House in the early eighteenth century. The Lynch family held onto the land into the mid eighteenth century, when parts of Brick House were sold to Arnoldus Vanderhorst and Thomas Smith (Poplin and Huddleston 1998:30-31). The Vanderhorsts and Toomers, moreover, owned large tracts of land farther up the Wando River, plantations known as Lexington, Richmond, Point, and Airs (Rust et al. 1998). Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer, the owner of Richmond Plantation, was also married to Mary Daniel Legare (Rust et al. 1998:41). The Legare family was well established in Christ Church Parish as well. Solomon Legare, a French immigrant, first bought land on the Wando River above what is now the Park West Tract in 1729; with the exception of a brief period in the early nineteenth century, the Legare family held onto the land into the late 1850s (Pecorelli et al. 1998).

Many of these plantation owners were directly involved in the American Revolutionary War. The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province.

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward. They returned in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The rebel South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack in this direction. They were besieged and entirely captured in May after offering a weak defense. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. However, the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the south and forced a negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

Other than the American defense of Fort Sullivan in 1776, the Wando Neck was not directly involved in any battles of the Revolutionary War, and South Carolina saw little action between the failed British attempt to take Charleston in 1776, and their successful occupation of Charleston in 1780. An important outcome of the Revolutionary War was the removal of Royal trade protection, which caused a drastic reduction in rice profitability. As a result, many of the planters of Christ Church Parish and surrounding areas began to supplement their rice plantings with cotton agriculture. Unfortunately, Christ Church Parish soils were not as productive as those of the sea islands.

The other important way which Christ Church Parish plantation owners supplemented their agricultural output was by making bricks. Brick making was especially important in the Charleston area between 1740, after Charleston enacted building codes requiring brick construction, and 1860. For a more thorough study of the brick industry in the South Carolina Lowcountry, the reader is referred to Wayne (1992). Brick making was an early industry in the Charleston area, along with other building trades such as preparation of building materials (e.g., lumber, lime) and construction. Brick and lime making kilns were common along the Ashley, Cooper, Wando, and Stono Rivers by the middle of the eighteenth century, but the brick making industry began in the area during the seventeenth century. A letter written in 1664 described gray brick made from clay "which proves very good" (Carroll 1836:23, cited in Wayne 1992:50). Thomas Newe reported from Charleston in 1682 that good brick was being made, but not much of it (Salley 1911:181, cited in Wayne 1992:6). Stoney (1938:47) reports that the Medway Plantation house, on the Medway or Back River in St.

Thomas & St. Denis Parish, was built in 1686 of poorly fired "home-made" brick covered with a stucco finish.

Many of the planters in Christ Church Parish owned land with clay suitable for making bricks, had access to water transportation from some part of their plantation, and had sufficient wood to fire the kilns. Many, especially in the Wando River area, turned to brick making because their plantations had land unsuitable for raising rice and/or indigo (Wayne 1992), but many others combined agriculture with brick making. Mrs. Deborah Fisher advertised her plantation on the Wando River near Cainhoy for sale in 1748. The property included 500 acres of land suitable for corn, rice, and indigo, and a brickyard with a kiln at the landing (*South Carolina Historical Magazine* 64:210, cited in Hollings 1978:15).

Peter Horlbeck, the uncle of the John Horlbeck who bought Boone Hall and the brickyard, may have had a brickyard at his plantation. He placed an advertisement in the newspaper in 1769 for:

A man that well understands the Brick-making business, to manage a brick-yard already settled, and works two tables. Such a person, well recommended for his abilities and sobriety, may have good encouragement, by applying in Charles-Town to Peter Horlbeck (*The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* 1769).

In 1777, Thomas Farr reported a runaway slave named London who was "a Bricklayer by trade: he did formerly belong to the late Mr. Thomas Elfe, deceased, and served his time to Mr. Horlbeck in Charles-Town" (*The Gazette of the State of South Carolina* 1777). Either Peter Horlbeck, or his brother John, was probably the referenced Mr. Horlbeck.

Wayne (1992) identified 23 brickyards and 12 possible brickyards along the Wando River and its tributaries. She describes these sites as "brick-covered banks or wharves, kilns, sand piles, water-filled clay pits, and the occasional chimney" (Wayne 1992:9). The remains of the Horlbeck brickyard include a brick-covered bank, a chimney, and an old commissary building (Espenshade and Grunden 1991).

These brickyards were very labor-intensive as everything had to be done by hand before mechanization was developed. The brick makers on these plantations were either trained slaves, apprentices, or indentured servants (Hollings 1978:21). It is thought that most of the early brickyards utilized animals for turning a pug mill to mix the clay and sand to the proper consistency.

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Interestingly, a 1766 advertisement for a plantation near Charleston included a reward for swimming the cattle that tread the clay (Weldon 1990:13).

Even with these labor-intensive methods, a large number of bricks could be produced. In 1754, John Moore, Jr. offered "a large quantity of good bricks" for sale at his "landing" near Charleston, at £5 per thousand; in 1758 his price was the same. His estate inventory in 1760 included 400,000 unburnt bricks and 80,000 burnt bricks at one plantation, and 23,000 unburnt bricks at another (Wheaton et al. 1987). Mechanization, in the form of brick making machines to press clay into multiple molds, did not begin until the early nineteenth century.

Christ Church Parish During the Antebellum Era. The early signs of a village where Mount Pleasant now lies emerged late in the colonial era and early in the Federal era, from several adjacent sources. Jonathan Scott, Jacob Motte, Andrew Hibben, William Hort, and Jonathan Lucas began plantations in the area between Shem Creek and Sullivan's Island from the 1770s through the 1790s. In the 1770s and 1780s Andrew Hibben and Jacob Motte were neighbors on opposite sides of Shem Creek. Andrew Hibben bought Jacob Motte's land on the south side of Shem Creek in 1770, and began operating a ferry service between Christ Church Parish and Charleston. In 1803, Andrew Hibben's son James bought Motte's Mount Pleasant Plantation, across Shem Creek on the north side, where Jacob Motte had built a house which still stands (McIver 1994:11-12). James Hibben then began to develop the village of Mt. Pleasant, dividing it into 35 village lots with five streets: Beach, Bennett, Whilden, Boundary, and Venning (McIver 1994:26).

The Hibben Ferry tract therefore was on the south bank of Shem Creek, and Mount Pleasant Plantation was on the north side; both of these had come into the hands of the Hibben family by the late eighteenth century. The next plantation to the north was Greenwich, an estate owned by Jonathan Scott. Greenwich also was settled in the late colonial era, by Jonathan Scott. Scott had come to South Carolina from England by the early 1760s, and had acquired a 100 acre tract between Mount Pleasant Plantation and the Hilliardsville settlement, owned by William Hort. Scott soon began to develop his lot into a village; the 50 acres fronting the harbor he developed with a grid of streets and lots, while he reserved the back 50 acres for a common area; he named the streets Bay, Pitt, King, and Queen (McIver 1994:23).

Hilliardville was the next settlement to the north. William Hort, one of the founders of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce in the 1780s, owned this tract of land by the early 1790s. He never developed the land, though it remained in his or his family's hands into the late 1830s. In the

Charleston District was a very wealthy area in the antebellum era, drawing upon both the city's position as a center of ocean-going and coastwise commerce, and the District's rich agricultural land. Christ Church Parish, however, accounted for 1.7 percent of the cotton production in the Charleston District by 1860, despite the fact that the parish only contained 10.1 percent of the improved land in that district. Furthermore, the rice production of the parish had decreased drastically from 1850 to 1860. As Brockington et al. (1985:41) report:

. . . the heretofore principal economic base of the parish was lost in the 1850s as production of rice during that decade fell from 964,000 to 180,000 pounds, a precipitous drop of 81.3%. The Christ Church rice planters relied on the Wando River for cultivation of the crop, an estuary not ideally suited for the more efficient and productive method of tidal rice agriculture. The higher saline content of the Wando restricted the amount of freshwater tidal agriculture that could be conducted along the river. As a result, the rice planters in the parish could neither effectively compete with the tidal rice plantations in the other parishes of the Charleston District nor withstand the pressures of oversupply and outside competition (see various census data presented by Lees 1980:48).

Farmers in Christ Church Parish in turn put greater emphasis on ranching and truck farming (Brockington et al. 1985:41).

Brockington et al. (1985:41) note that the parish solved the problem of rice and cotton noncompetitiveness by shifting its emphasis to ranching and truck farming. Thus, as the Civil War approached, the economy of Christ Church Parish had already begun to change from the old plantation system associated with rice and cotton agriculture. Other accommodations to the monocrop production of rice and cotton included the manufacture of brick and tiles. During the first few decades of the nineteenth century, the plantations on the Wando Neck expanded their industrial facilities to the point that the major "crops" of these landholdings were bricks. Brickyard Plantation and Parker Island (both owned by the Horlbeck family during this period) were the largest complexes (see Espenshade and Grunden 1991; Rust et al. 1999; Southerlin et al. 1988), although Lexington Plantation and the adjoining properties (Wayne and Dickinson 1990) also produced large quantities of brick for the construction market in Charleston and elsewhere. A large brick manufacturing complex is located along the southeast edge of Parker Island which is probably related to the Horlbeck Brickyard on the opposite bank of Horlbeck Creek to the south.

While many plantation owners made bricks on their lands beginning in the early eighteenth century, the nature of the industry changed in the nineteenth century. Mechanization of brickmaking

occurred in the 1840s and production increased greatly along the Wando Neck. In Wayne's (1992:25) list of the brick makers in the Charleston Area between 1745 and 1860, John and George Parker are identified as making brick on Parker Island between 1790 and 1830; and Robert and Thomas Parker, between 1850 and 1860. They, along with the Horlbecks at Boone Hall, dominated the brick industry in Christ Church Parish in the mid-nineteenth century.

Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, Christ Church Parish saw relatively little action. Confederate defensive works were constructed early in the war to prevent Union land forces from advancing on Charleston, but the Union strategy bypassed the Wando Neck and the earthworks did not see battle. The remains of this defense line remain east of US 17, culminating in the Palmetto Battery (38CH953) on the edge of Copahee Bay (Espenshade and Poplin 1988).

Reconstruction and the Post-bellum Era. The Civil War effectively destroyed the plantation system in South Carolina and the rest of the South. This meant profound changes for the emerging Village of Mt. Pleasant both economically and socially. The antebellum economic system disintegrated as a result of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. A constricted money supply coupled with huge debt made the readjustments worse. The changes were enormous. Land ownership was reshuffled, as outsiders began purchasing plots and former plantations which had been abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. Newly freed former slaves often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled.

One result of this migration was a variety of labor systems for whites as well as freed African Americans; this fostered an era of experimentation and redefinition in the socio-economic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction era also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominately white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings. Brockington et al. (1985:49) summarize the census data and report an increase in Christ Church Parish farms from 61 in 1860 to 517 in 1870, with 77 percent of the later farms being 10 acres or less. A diversified land use was common within single farms in the parish, with corn, cotton, and cattle being major products. In 1880, 55 percent of the farms in Charleston County were tenant operated.

The Twentieth Century and the Rise of the Sunbelt. In addition to corn, cotton, and cattle, truck farming was a major element of postbellum agriculture in Christ Church Parish. Truck crops accounted for 24 percent of the agricultural value for Charleston County by 1900. The importance of truck farming in Charleston County grew significantly, and in 1930 truck crops represented 79 percent of all crops grown in Charleston County (Brockington et al. 1985:49). This level of importance has remained relatively stable through the present.

World War II had a profound impact on the entire Charleston area, as it had on so much of the South. The War created an economic boom throughout the nation, which was made more dramatic in the South given the number of military bases that arose. Charleston was a perfect example. The Navy Yard received new destroyers, shipbuilding plants, and other support facilities, while other military activities emerged in the city's surrounding region. At the same time, while population rose modestly in the central city, it rose dramatically in the suburbs and villages in the area. The area was put on a war footing as a result of the harbor and the Navy Yard, as German U-boats patrolled the harbor in the early years of the War (Fraser 1989:387-389). The area's waterways became important avenues for civilian patrols and other shipments; WWII era pilings along Hobcaw Creek indicate the presence of barges.

Since World War II, the region has continued to possess significant numbers of small farms. In addition, timber harvesting returned as a major industry, particularly in the northern and more inland portions of the parish. Among the more distinctive local industries to emerge in the twentieth century is shrimping. While residents of the Mt. Pleasant area have harvested shrimp and other shellfish from the marine and estuarial waters of the area for thousands of years, the establishment of an industry has come about only in the twentieth century. With the advent of trucking, improved roads, and refrigeration in the early twentieth century, the large-scale harvesting of shrimp and other seafood became possible. Since the 1930s Shem Creek has been the base of the shrimping industry in the Charleston Harbor area. Limited industrial developments have also occurred along the Wando River; however, the greatest change is evidenced by the development of Mount Pleasant, at the mouth of the Wando, and the adjacent areas as a bedroom community for the expanding greater Charleston area. Service facilities for these residents also have increased. Much of the agricultural and forest lands of the lower Wando River are being developed as residential tracts. This increasing population also provided one of the factors for the development of the Mark Clark Expressway (I-526). Undoubtedly, these developments will continue into the foreseeable future.

Chapter III. Analysis

The purpose of this project has been to identify the known cultural resources in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, and to identify areas that are likely to contain cultural resources. We have not conducted in-depth original historic research. Instead, we have sought to discern existing significant cultural resources, and areas that have a high potential to contain cultural resources, and to identify them on current planning maps. This should help to provide planners and developers with advance notice of culturally sensitive areas.

Existing studies, listed in the inventory which is appended to this document, identify the known significant cultural resources, both architectural and archaeological. These resources have been located on accompanying maps. The areas of potential for cultural resources have been determined in a variety of ways. The archaeologist and architectural historian for this project traveled all of the roads within the Town of Mt. Pleasant to identify areas that are yet undeveloped and are located in areas that are conducive to the location and preservation of cultural resources. These areas have the potential to contain primarily archaeological resources. In addition, they identified areas that have already been developed and which will require management in the near future. These are primarily neighborhoods with potential architectural and landscape design resources. The factors that make an area likely to contain archaeological resources are well-drained soils and elevated land close to drainages. In addition, the architectural historian made a brief examination of available historic maps and plats to identify the locations of buildings, structures, and landscape features at different points in time. There was no attempt to complete a thorough inventory of all historic maps and plats which depict Mt. Pleasant. Instead, this was an overview to determine areas of potential for resources. A brief review of the results of this overview and field reconnaissance follow.

Plat and Map Overview

Published historic maps clearly show the tendency to locate along major waterways. There are several late seventeenth and early eighteenth century maps that show the Wando Neck (see Figures 2 and 3). It is interesting to note that the location of the current "Old Village" is to a certain extent arbitrary, as early settlers established plantations all along the edge of the Wando Neck: on Charleston Harbor; along Wakendaw, Hobcaw, and Molasses Creeks; and on the edges of the Wando

River toward its headwaters. The 1696 Mortier map (see Figure 3) clearly shows this water-borne orientation: settlements or plantations are more or less equally spaced along the border of the Wando Neck, from Capt. Privet near "Silivants I" to the Parker, Butler, and Hachman settlements along what is now Horlbeck Creek. According to the Mortier map, the area above Horlbeck Creek was still in the hands of the Sewee, Sampa, and Wando Indians.

Subsequent maps of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, including those by Crisp (1700) and Moll (1715) (see Figure 2) include essentially the same names and pattern of settlement. The next maps which provide an overview of the Charleston area come with the Revolutionary War. Henry Mouzon's 1775 copy of James Cook's map of 1771 provides an overview of both North and South Carolina, and show a correspondingly low level of detail for particular areas. However, this map shows a number of settlements at the upper reaches of the Wando River. Clearly, the Wando, Sewee, and Sampa Indians were no longer a threat, and it is clear from the documentary records that the Lynches, Hoptons, Legares, Vanderhorsts, and Toomers owned land in the area by the mid eighteenth century. A 1787 map showing the defenses of Charleston in the Revolutionary War focuses on the Charleston peninsula and the upper reaches of James Island and St. Andrews Parish. This map shows, however, most of the areas immediately adjacent to the harbor in Mt. Pleasant, and indicates the presence of two fortifications. One is located at the south edge of the mouth of Hobcaw Creek, associated with the name Lempries, and the other is located at the east end of the cove in Mt. Pleasant near Sullivan's Island; the latter may be associated with the name Eotus. Another Revolutionary War-era map, dating to 1780, shows additional resources. The fortification at Hobcaw Point is shown in greater detail, while there is an additional, smaller fortification at Haddrells Point on the south side of Shem Creek, behind Hog Island. In addition, the map shows a set of "Barracks for 3000 men" approximately one-half mile back from the Harbor, approximately where Center Street now lies (Figure 4). Finally, the map shows what appears to be a wharf or dock extending into the Harbor from a plantation roughly where McCant's Drive now meets the Harbor.

The early nineteenth century marks the emergence of what is now the Town of Mt. Pleasant, as well as the increasing development and segmentation of the entire Wando Neck. Two important maps from the 1820s show the overall development of the area. Robert Mills' famous Atlas of South Carolina (1825) shows the town of Mount Pleasant with a gridded street plan, Scott's Tavern at the junction of Shem Creek and the Charleston Harbor, and Matthews Ferry below Hobcaw Creek. The map also shows one main road extending from the south side of Shem Creek along the length of the

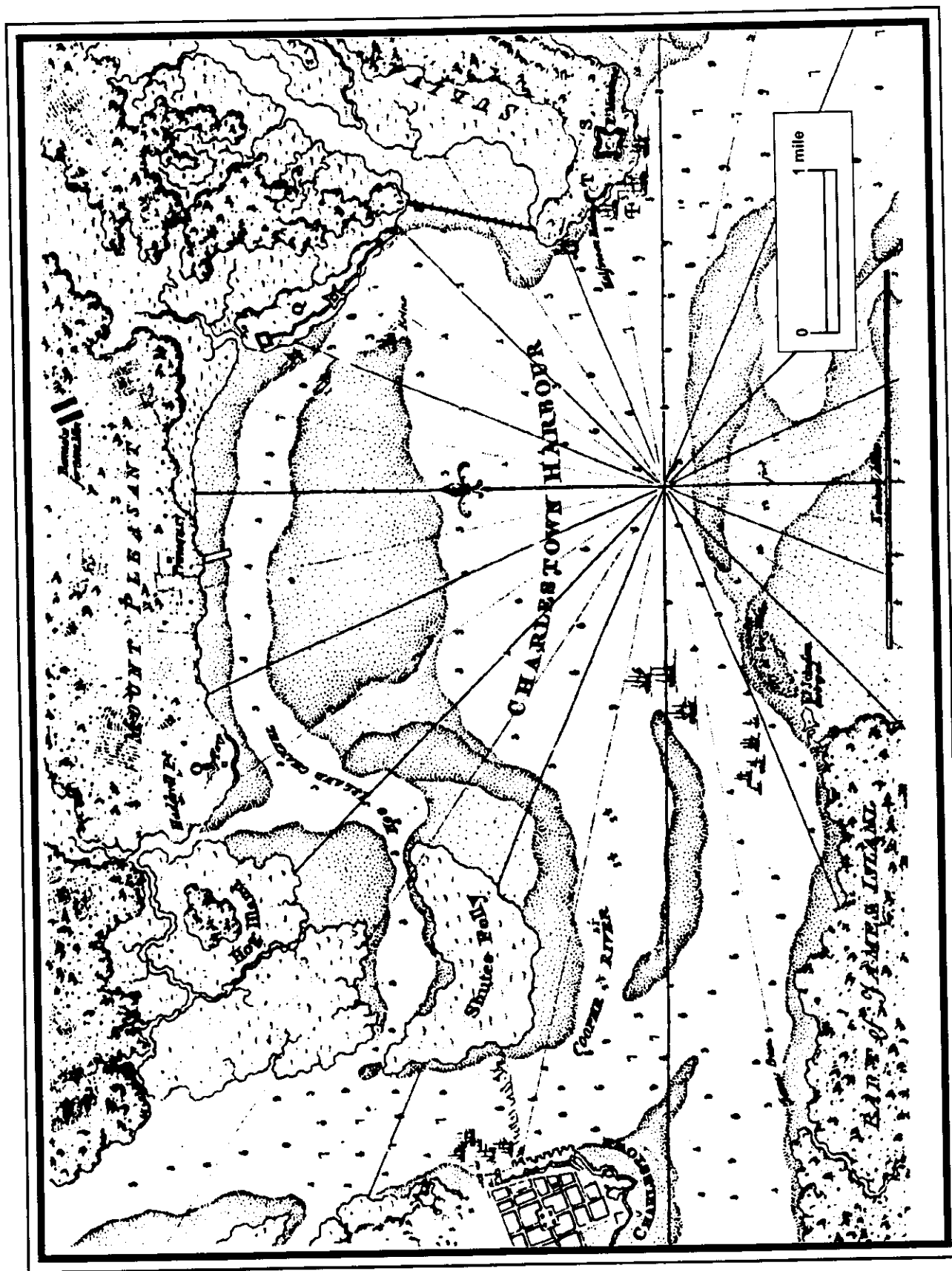


Figure 4. Detail of a 1780 Map of Charleston showing the Mt. Pleasant area.

Wando Neck, a smaller road (now Mathis Ferry Road) extending from Hobcaw Point to the main road, and an even smaller road connecting Matthews Ferry to the Hobcaw Point road.

Unfortunately, Mills' map provides few clues as to patterns of settlement, as it shows very few names of property owners. Other than Matthews Ferry, Scott's Tavern, and Mount Pleasant, the map shows Hamlin Plantation along Copahee Sound (what is now Hamlin Sound), the Toomer Plantation farther to the northeast along Copahee Sound, and Christ Church on the main road. Another map produced in the mid 1820s, however, provides information on the area surrounding Mt. Pleasant in greater detail, and shows the level and patterns of settlement and cultivation in the area (Bache et al. 1825). Shem Creek provided a useful focus for the area. Haddrell's Point, on the south side of Shem Creek where it meets the Harbor, is the site of several houses; and the "Mail Road to Georgetown" originates from the point. Two roads veer south from the Mail Road into the village of Mount Pleasant, where there is an important concentration of buildings and, presumably, stores. A wooded area separates the village from more cleared fields and two clusters of buildings, one on the edge of the harbor and one set back slightly. North of Shem Creek, Matthews Ferry provides the focus of settlement near what is now Patriot's Point, with a large cluster of buildings at the point where the road meets the marsh; a wharf extends from the cleared area to a small creek through the marsh. In addition, there is a cluster of buildings at Hobcaw Point, what is now Remley's Point.

One intriguing settlement was on the south side of Shem Creek approximately one mile inland from the Harbor. This appears as a large cluster of buildings on Bache et al.'s 1825 map of Charleston Harbor (Figure 5). This was the location of Jonathan Lucas' extensive mill works; a plat of Lucas' property including the mill can be found in a 1793 plat (Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] H6:496; Lofton 1998:63). Lucas' property extended from the point where Coleman Boulevard now crosses Shem Creek eastward to the intersection of Rifle Range Road and Myrick Road (Lofton 1998:64). The focus of his activities, however, was at his mill site, located near the intersection of Vincent Drive and Shem Creek; foundations alone remain of this once-active industrial site. In addition, the Lucas family cemetery lies close to the mill, and has recently been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Figure 4 also shows the location of Matthew's Ferry.

Other plats and maps detail the creation of the Town of Mt. Pleasant, and some of the buildings in it, in the antebellum era. Perhaps the most significant is the 1837 plat of the Town of Mount Pleasant, created by the noted Charleston architect Edward B. White (Charleston County Plat Book [CCPB] A:167) (Figure 6). This plat was created following the merging of the villages of

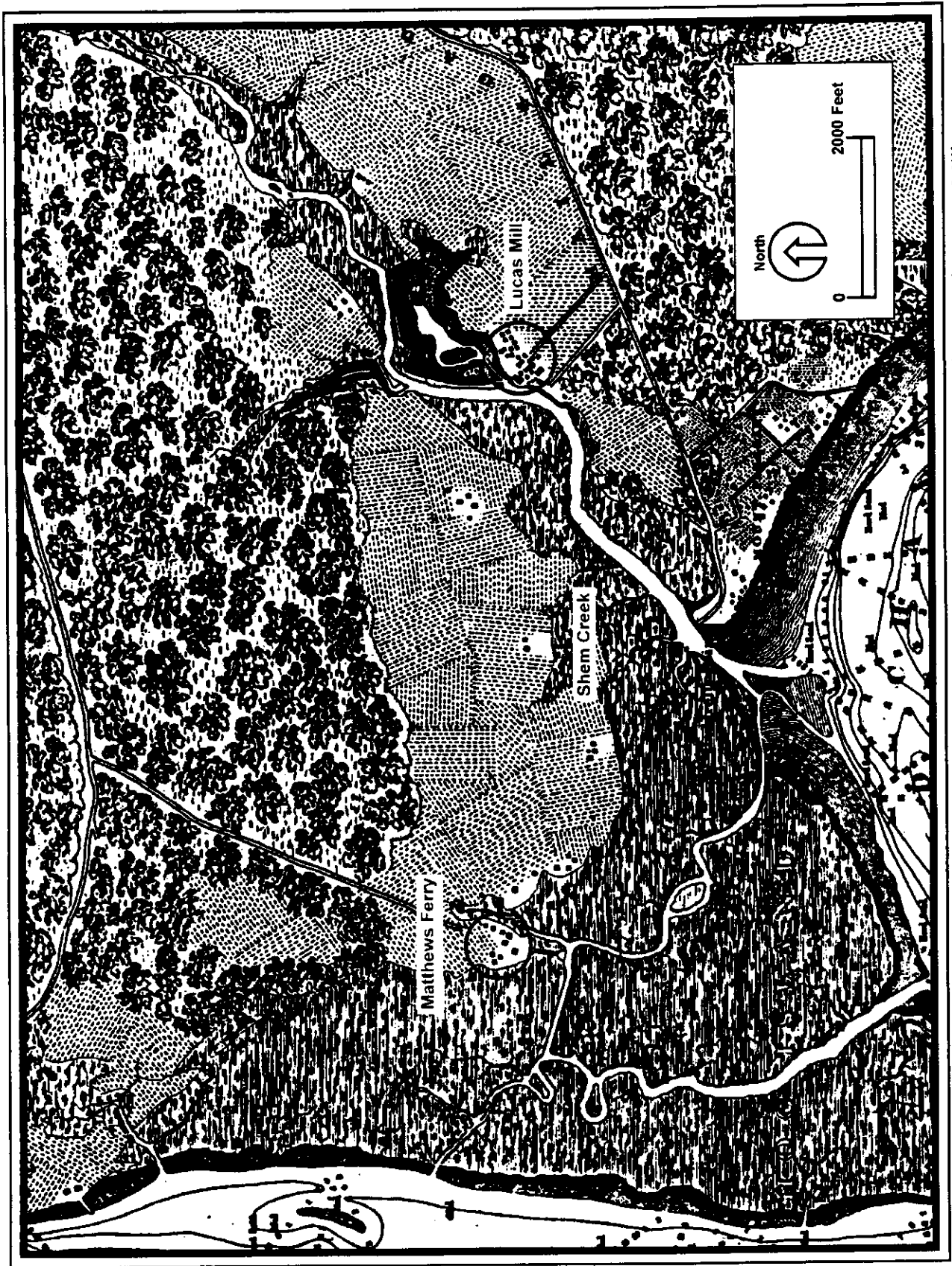


Figure 5. A portion of a Map of Charleston Harbor by Bache et al. (1825) showing Mt. Pleasant, the Lucas Mill, and Matthews Ferry.

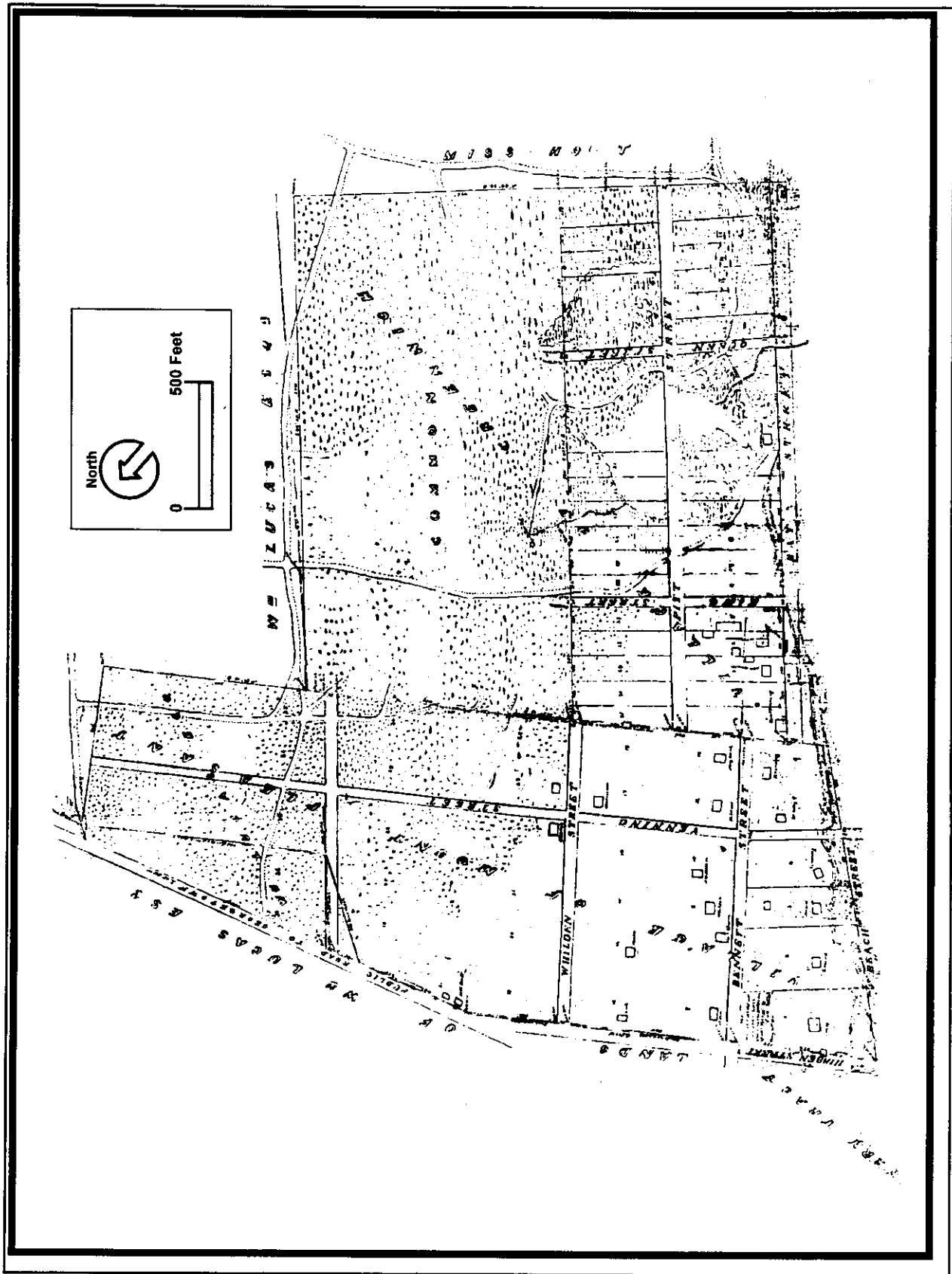


Figure 6. An 1837 plat showing the new Village of Mt. Pleasant.

Greenwich and Mt. Pleasant. The different street patterns are clearly visible, and reveal the historical origins of the disjointed street patterns in the village, particularly along the dividing line between the two historical villages. This is most visible with Pitt Street, which at the time ended at the dividing line, which was then a ditch. Pitt Street now jogs to the northeast to join with the new Church Street. The area of development at the time was limited, and remained close to the edge of the harbor. The map indicates only eight buildings in the old Village of Greenwich, all between Bay Street and Pitt Street. The old Village of Mount Pleasant was slightly more populated, with 16 houses and one church indicated on the map; the church is in the location of the present St. Andrews Episcopal Church. The houses in the old Village of Mount Pleasant extended west from the dividing line to Hibben Street, and in from the harbor to Whilden Street. The current Motte House on Hibben Street is shown on the map as belonging to Tovey.

Other more detailed plats show the development of individual aspects of Mt. Pleasant. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the village, and what gave the village its resort character, was the Mount Pleasant Hotel. The Hotel was built in the 1850s, and occupied its own block bounded by Pitt Street, Ferry Street, Bank Street, and the harbor. Two plats from the late 1850s give valuable information on the scale of the Hotel. It was a two-story rectangular building with a double piazza along the front (long side) and the two short sides. It set at an angle relative to Pitt Street in the center of the block, facing directly south into the harbor, to pick up the prevailing sea breezes. The building had a small, probably one story rectangular kitchen immediately to the rear, which by 1858 appeared to have been connected by steps or a walkway to the Hotel. Finally, there was a stable farther to the rear of the Hotel, in the northeast corner of the block. Ferry Street, which ran along the east side of the Hotel, led directly to a wharf which belonged to the Mount Pleasant Hotel Company, and was used to unload passengers arriving from Charleston.

Other areas of what is now Mt. Pleasant's Old Village received less attention in the plats. This is regrettable, particularly in the case of the area near Shem Creek, which was traditionally the industrial part of Mt. Pleasant. One plat from 1851, for example, shows the ends of Bennett and Whilden Streets at what is now Live Oak Drive. The "Georgetown Road" passed between what is now Live Oak Drive and the marshes of Shem Creek, with a "Bucket Factory" between the Georgetown Road and Shem Creek, at the end of a canal which led from Shem Creek through the marsh.

Plats of the outlying plantations are scattered, but those that exist often show cultural resources in some detail. There are few overview maps of the rural areas of Christ Church Parish.

Perhaps the most useful was compiled during the Civil War; while this map extends to the northeast only as far as what is now Hamlin Sound, it provides a valuable guide to the location, configuration, and owners of the plantations from approximately Christ Church west to the harbor. What is now Mt. Pleasant's old village and the immediately surrounding neighborhoods is shown as a network of roads, moving quickly from the cleared areas along the harbor's edge to a wooded area behind. Several useful details remain visible. Jonathan Lucas' mill site along Shem Creek, is visible, as is the Farrell property, what became Ryefield Plantation and later the East Cooper Hospital complex. The plantations along both sides of Hobcaw Creek are clearly marked out, with open fields interspersed with wooded areas and bisected by several roads. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the map is the Christ Church Line, a Civil War defensive fortification stretching from the western end of Copahee (now Hamlin) Sound, northward to the Horlbeck property (now Boone Hall on Long Point Road).

In the wake of the Civil War, many former slaves exercised their new freedom by choosing to leave the plantations. As a result, cities in the South found rapidly rising populations. While many of the freedmen returned to the plantations for employment, a significant number remained in the cities. As one scholar (Doyle 1990:263) has observed, "the black migration from farm to city continued to feed the growth of most southern urban black communities." Charleston's situation was different from the quickly-rising cities of the New South, in which growth in the central city quickly spawned the rise of suburbs, both white and black; in Charleston, the wealthy and powerful tended to remain downtown. In Mt. Pleasant, however, there were two examples of new communities developed primarily for freedmen, and both had plats drawn for them.

The most explicit plan to develop a new community resulted in the village of Scanlonville. This was designed to be an extensive community located at Remley's Point near where the Wando River flows into the Cooper River. Laid out in 1870, Scanlonville featured a tight rectangular grid pattern of streets with nearly 500 lots. The grid was imposed over what appears to have been an empty tract; the only pre-existing resources in the area were a series of buildings at the northeast corner of Second Street and Third Avenue, and a grave yard on the east side of Third Avenue north of Fourth Avenue. Clearly not all of the lots of Scanlonville were built upon during the 1870s, but the pattern of streets and street names remains, along with limited potential for both architectural and archaeological remains.

Another community, called "Greenwich Commons" and located in the old commons of the Town of Greenwich, emerged in the decades after the Civil War. The Town Council in 1890 ordered

the laying out of streets and lots, and recorded them in a plat in early 1891. The area was bounded by Commons Street (now Royall Avenue), Boundary Street (now Simmons Street), Morrison Street, and Division Street (now McCants Drive). While no houses were identified on the plat, several other architectural and landscape resources were noted. Commons Street was the principal institutional thoroughfare of the community, with a Baptist Church, two "Col'd Schools," the A.M.E. Church, and the M.E. Church between Morrison Street and Ferry Street. In the center of the area, along Greenwich Street between Bank Street and Ferry Street was a Public Square; a natural spring flowed from the square and continued along Bank Street past Commons Street. At the eastern corner of the area, the block bounded by Freeman Street, Greenwich Street, Boundary Street, and Division Street, was occupied by Ocean Grove Cemetery, which the Lutheran Church purchased in 1889 (McIver 1994:61). The "Colored Cemetery," though not depicted on the 1891 plat, occupied the southeastern corner of the Ocean Grove Cemetery (McIver 1994:63).

Field Reconnaissance

The architectural historian and archaeologist conducted a field reconnaissance of Mt. Pleasant. This included driving all of the streets within the Town boundaries and noting areas that had the potential to contain either archaeological or architectural cultural resources. In addition, the architectural historian and archaeologist noted areas that were adjacent to the Town boundaries that had the potential to contain cultural resources, in case they are either annexed into the Town in the future, or developments within the current Town affect these adjacent areas. The criteria for potential for architectural resources included architectural integrity of individual buildings and structures, integrity of street patterns, including scale of buildings and setback. The criteria for potential for archaeological resources included the presence of undeveloped areas of a sufficient extent which have suitable drainage with proximity to water.

Despite the level of development that has occurred in the Town of Mt. Pleasant in recent decades, and the number of areas that have already been surveyed for cultural resources in preparation for development, the field reconnaissance revealed several sites and areas that appear to contain the potential for cultural resources throughout the Town. These are areas to which officials with the Town of Mt. Pleasant should give particular attention when considering proposed developments. It must be recognized that these are areas which appear to have the potential to contain cultural resources; in case of a potential development, a professional survey will still have to be conducted to verify cultural resource potential. More specific recommendations regarding

these areas can be found in Chapter IV. A brief overview of the results of the field reconnaissance follows.

Old Village

There are five areas, generally of small scale, in and near the Old Village of Mt. Pleasant which have the potential to contain archaeological resources. Three of these are lots within the street grid of the Old Village that appear never to have been developed; one is between Reid and Speights Streets near the intersection of Ann Street, and two others are near the First Baptist Church of Mt. Pleasant, including an old playing field and a wooded area behind. The playing field has most likely not been disturbed, but rather has had fill placed on the original grade. Two other areas lie on the periphery of the Village. One lies along the marsh edge between extensions of Davenport Drive and Vision Road. A second lies along the south side of Ben Sawyer Boulevard on the approach to Sullivan's Island, behind an irregular row of buildings. Other smaller undeveloped lots include one at the northwest corner of Center and Royall Streets and several near the intersections of Edwards and Jackson Streets and McCants Drive.

In terms of architectural resources, the Old Village currently contains the Mt. Pleasant Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP. Without an intensive architectural survey, it is impossible to make recommendations regarding a possible expansion of the current Historic District. However, the reconnaissance survey reveals clusters of buildings which are valuable in showing the neighborhood development of Mt. Pleasant. In particular, the areas south and west of Ben Sawyer Boulevard between Center Street, McCants Drive, and Pocahantas Street show a high level of integrity of buildings built between the 1930s and the 1960s. Likewise, the streets between McCants Drive, Coleman Boulevard, and Bellview Avenue form neighborhoods which show similar levels of integrity. These areas will need to be considered as potentially significant, pending an intensive architectural survey of the Town of Mt. Pleasant, when considering requests for development in or near these areas.

The field reconnaissance of the Old Village also sought to examine the areas for which plats were available, as discussed in the preceding section. A limited number of the buildings shown on the 1837 plat of the new Village of Mt. Pleasant (see Figure 6) could be positively identified, though there are clearly many nineteenth century houses in that section of the Old Village. The Greenwich Commons area was also examined. Although there are occasional houses of the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, they are too few, too isolated, and in poor integrity to constitute significant

resources on their own or to form a viable historic district. Likewise, the area which contained the Mt. Pleasant Hotel and the ferry landing have been altered such that no significant cultural resources remain from this site.

Shem Creek/Harbor Area

This area, which lies along both sides of Shem Creek and extends to US 17 and the Charleston Harbor, is a large area with a number of subdivisions. Only one area of archaeological potential was noted during the field reconnaissance. The southeast corner of Coleman Boulevard and Patriot's Point Road (see Figure 5) was the site of Matthew's Ferry in the nineteenth century. It is known that cultural resources remain at that site (Eubanks et al. 1993).

There are several neighborhoods in this area, however, which will be potentially significant within the next decade and which should be incorporated into planning decisions. Bayview, a subdivision planned in the late 1940s, extended from the junction of Shem Creek and the Charleston Harbor northward to Mathis Ferry Road. The principal remaining residential area of Bayview lies between Coleman Boulevard, Shem Creek, and Patriot's Point. This is an area characterized by relatively large lots and one- to two-story houses. Across Coleman Boulevard are two subdivisions which were platted in the early 1950s. Millwood lies along Shem Creek north and east of Coleman Boulevard, while The Groves lies immediately to the west and extends from Coleman Boulevard to the frontage road along US 17. Two other areas on the east side of Shem Creek were planned in the late 1940s and 1950s. Brookgreen Meadows was planned in the 1940s on the northeast side of Coleman Boulevard; it encloses Mt. Pleasant's latest listing on the NRHP, the Lucas family cemetery near Ellen Street. Immediately east of Brookgreen Meadows, also along Shem Creek, is the Shemwood neighborhood which was created in the 1950s. These post-WWII planned neighborhoods survive with good integrity; future planning decisions in these areas should recognize their potential significance as historic districts.

Scanlonville/Mathis Ferry Road

The community of Scanlonville was first platted in 1870 as an extensive area with over 500 lots, lying to the north and west of Mathis Ferry Road. It is likely that this community was designed as a freedman's village, providing housing for former slaves who remained in the Charleston area. While there are occasional houses which appear to date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth

centuries, by far the majority of the buildings in the area are houses that date to the mid twentieth century and later. As a result, Scanlonville presents a certain uniformity in appearance, with one- and one-and-one-half story houses on moderately large lots. The importance of this uniformity should be recognized in planning decisions which may affect this area.

Scanlonville also contains many lots which are not presently developed. It was not possible in a field reconnaissance to determine if any of these lots had been previously developed. This would require site specific research, including a thorough chain of title to determine if there had been any buildings on each lot. As they are, the lots contain limited potential for significant cultural resources, given their scattered nature and relatively small size. While individual owners who wish to build on these lots should not be required to complete cultural resource surveys on individual lots, the Town of Mt. Pleasant should encourage those who purchase or seek to develop multiple lots to provide additional information regarding their lots.

The remainder of Mathis Ferry Road has either already been surveyed or has already been developed. While there are occasional open areas along Mathis Ferry Road, these areas contain little or no potential to contain cultural resources. The one exception is a lot lying between Von Kolnitz Road to the west and I-526 to the east. While it lies outside of the boundary of the Town of Mt. Pleasant, this largely undeveloped area may contain cultural resources. Town of Mt. Pleasant officials should consider the potential impact on cultural resources from proposed developments which lie along this area.

Long Point Road

This historic road was in use from at least the antebellum era. Long Point Road, along with what is now SC 41, was also an important route for the brick industry in the area, and provided access to the Wando River, and thus to Charleston. There are two important undeveloped blocks of land along Long Point Road: Boone Hall Plantation and Snee Farm/Charles Pinckney National Historic Site. Both are outside the boundary of the Town of Mt. Pleasant and both are listed on the NRHP. Boone Hall Plantation remains in private hands, while Snee Farm/Charles Pinckney National Historic Site is owned by the Federal government. However, developments in the immediate vicinity of Boone Hall Plantation and Snee Farm/Charles Pinckney National Historic Site could have an adverse effect on the cultural resources of these important historic sites.

There are four other areas of potential for cultural resources to consider in the Long Point Road area. There is a small undeveloped area on the east side of Whipple Road approximately one mile south of Long Point Road, another on the south side of Long Point Road east of I-526, and another on the south side of Long Point Road west of I-526. Activities near these areas should be considered for their impact on potential cultural resources. Finally, the Snowden community lies along the north side of Long Point Road, east of Belle Hall subdivision. While there are no significant historic architectural resources in Snowden, this community has been intact for many generations. It is the traditional residential area for many of the area's sweetgrass basket makers, one of Mt. Pleasant's distinctive industries. The Town of Mt. Pleasant should consider the impact to this traditional community when considering proposed developments in the area.

Rifle Range Road/US 17

This long corridor presents the most extensive opportunities for cultural resources, with large undeveloped areas, many of which have not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. There are small isolated portions of undeveloped land behind the Wando Crossing Plaza, surrounding the current borrow pits. Undeveloped areas continue from there across Rifle Range Road to the southwest of Seaside Farms. Between the Isle of Palms Connector and Six Mile Road there are several large tracts which have not been developed, both on the southeast side of US 17 and surrounding Rifle Range Road below Six Mile Road.

While there are several large undeveloped areas northeast of SC 41, many of them have already been surveyed for cultural resources. There are two important exceptions. Laurel Hill Plantation lies immediately northeast of SC 41, on the northwest side of US 17. The undeveloped land extends across US 17 to another large undeveloped tract. Two other unsurveyed and undeveloped tracts lie further to the northeast along US 17. These areas are north of Whitehall Terrace on the ocean side of US 17, and Wando Farms on the land side of US 17. There may be both architectural and archaeological resources on these tracts. Town officials should consider the impact on potential cultural resources in these areas when contemplating proposed developments in the area.

Chapter IV. Recommendations

The foregoing prehistoric and historic overviews presented in Chapter II, and the review of historic maps and plats and the field reconnaissance described in Chapter III, have led to the creation of a number of themes that shape our understanding and expectation of cultural resources in the Town of Mt. Pleasant. This CRMP is designed to raise an awareness among Town officials of these themes and their relation to the known and unknown cultural resources in the Town. As development requests are presented to the Town of Mt. Pleasant, a review of this CRMP and the accompanying maps and documentation will, it is hoped, allow Town officials to include cultural resources into deliberations regarding the impact of the proposed developments.

National Register Listed and Eligible Sites in Mt. Pleasant

Mt. Pleasant currently has a number of sites which have been listed on and which are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Table 2 shows the sites in Mt. Pleasant that have been listed on the NRHP and the dates when they were listed. There are many other sites, however, especially archaeological sites, which have been determined eligible for the NRHP. According to Executive Order 11593, protection of significant cultural resources, provided under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, applies to sites that are eligible for, and those that have been listed on, the NRHP. Most of these sites currently are not protected, and will require oversight by the Town of Mt. Pleasant. Table 3 lists these sites in the Town of Mt. Pleasant and the level of management that is required. It should be noted that many of the archaeological sites in Mt. Pleasant have been studied already, primarily through archaeological data recovery projects. These projects retrieved all of the important information that is available at these sites. No additional management activities will be required at these sites.

Table 3 also provides a reference number to the annotated bibliography of cultural resource reports which is appended to this CRMP. These reports discuss the sites in greater detail. Figure 7, showing the locations of the archaeological sites in the Town of Mt. Pleasant that are either eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP, is designed to accompany Table 3.

The field reconnaissance of Mt. Pleasant, conducted as part of this CRMP, revealed a number of areas which are likely to contain cultural resources, particularly archaeological sites. These areas

Table 2. Sites in Mt. Pleasant Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Buzzard's Island Site, 38CH23	Address Restricted	10/15/70
Auld Mound, 38CH41 (Yough Hall Plantation Shell Ring)	Address Restricted	10/15/70
Old Berkeley County Courthouse	331 King Street	10/15/70
Christ Church	US Highway 17	11/27/72
Mount Pleasant Historic District	Mt. Pleasant	3/30/73
Snee Farm, 38CH25/917 (Charles Pinckney NHS)	off US Highway 17	4/13/73
Paul Pritchard Shipyard, 38CH1049	Address Restricted	9/17/74
Oakland Plantation House (Youghall Hall Plantation)	US Highway 17	7/13/77
USS <i>Yorktown</i> (CV-10)	Patriot's Point	11/10/82; NHL 1/14/86
USS <i>Laffey</i>	Patriot's Point	4/12/83; NHL 1/14/86
Boone Hall Plantation House/Historic Landscape	off US Highway 17	7/14/83; boundary increase 1/21/94
Long Point Plantation, 38CH321	Address Restricted	3/20/86
USS <i>Clamagore</i> (SS-343)	Patriot's Point	6/29/89
USS <i>Ingham</i>	Patriot's Point	4/27/92
Lucas Family Cemetery	Ellen Drive, Mt. Pleasant	5/18/98

Table 3. Listed, Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Archaeological Sites in Mt. Pleasant.

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u>	<u>Management Action</u>	<u>Reference Number</u>
38CH4	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	67
38CH23	Listed	Preserved by SCDNR	10
38CH25/917	Listed	Preserved by NPS	
38CH41	Listed	Preserve/data recovery	10
38CH173	Eligible	None required	10, 57
38CH175	Eligible	None required	10, 57
38CH314	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	1, 43, 53
38CH321	Listed	Preserve/data recovery	28, 43, 53, 54
38CH330	Eligible	None required	8, 54
38CH332	Eligible	None required	54
38CH648	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	49
38CH778	Eligible	None required	35
38CH834	Eligible	None required	18
38CH876	Eligible	None required	56
38CH884	Eligible	None required	11, 56
38CH895	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	6, 55
38CH896	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	6, 55
38CH908	Eligible	None required	22
38CH912	Eligible	None required	22
38CH932	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	10
38CH940	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	10
38CH944	Eligible	Preserved by SCDNR	13
38CH946	Potentially eligible	Preserved by SCDNR	13
38CH948	Eligible	Preserved by SCDNR	13
38CH949	Eligible	Preserved by SCDNR	13
38CH950	Eligible	Preserved by SCDNR	13
38CH952	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	13

Table 3. Continued

38CH953	Listed	Preserve/data recovery	13
38CH1028	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1029	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1030	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1025	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1031	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1032	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1049	Listed	Preserve/data recovery	4
38CH1075	Eligible	None required	14
38CH1078	Eligible	None required	14, 29, 36
38CH1080	Eligible	None required	43
38CH1081	Eligible	None required	59, 60, 61
38CH1082	Eligible	None required	60, 65
38CH1083	Eligible	None required	60, 61
38CH1085	Eligible	None required	60, 61
38CH1087	Eligible	None required	60, 63
38CH1088	Eligible	None required	60, 63
38CH1278	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1282	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	47
38CH1398	Eligible	None required	63, 64
38CH1400	Eligible	None required	63, 64
38CH1402	Eligible	None required	39, 41, 63
38CH1403	Eligible	None required	40, 64
38CH1405	Eligible	None required	42, 64
38CH1406	Eligible	None required	64
38CH1407	Eligible	None required	64
38CH1409	Eligible	None required	64
38CH1466	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	2

Table 3. Continued

38CH1471	Eligible	None required	2, 58
38CH1473	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	2
38CH1474	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	2
38CH1475	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	2
38CH1477	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	2
38CH1479	Eligible	None required	31
38CH1488	Potentially eligible	Preserve/data recovery	62
38CH1495	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	16
38CH1563	Eligible	None required	23
38CH1585	Eligible	None required	31
38CH1654	Eligible	Preserve/data recovery	6

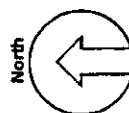
should be considered when making planning decisions, in addition to those sites already listed on the NRHP and those eligible for the NRHP. Figure 8 shows the locations of these areas in the Town of Mt. Pleasant. Figure 8 also provides reference numbers to the appropriate cultural resource reports as listed in the annotated bibliography (Appendix).

Recommendations

The Town of Mt. Pleasant recently completed a Comprehensive Plan (Mt. Pleasant Town Council 1998). This Plan includes a cultural resources element that lists many of the known cultural resources. It also recommends several needs and goals for including these resources into the Town's planning activities, under the categories of Historic and Archaeological Sites, Unique Commercial and Residential Districts, Unique Resources, and Resource Education. These goals are thorough and well conceived, and need to be enacted through the implementation strategies that accompany each goal.

The purpose of this CRMP is to provide the additional information needed to carry out these goals and implementation strategies. The historic plat and map overview and the field

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Suite 400, Charleston, SC 29405
for information on this figure.



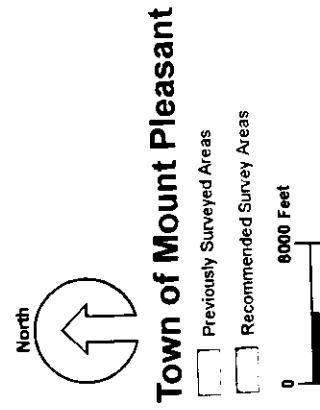
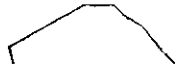
Town of Mount Pleasant

38CH ▲ Listed/Eligible/Potentially Eligible Site: Management Required

38CH • Eligible Site: No Management Required



Please contact the SC DHEC-Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, 1362 McMillan Avenue, Suite 400, Charleston, SC 29405 for information on this figure.



Mount Pleasant showing areas with the potential to contain archaeological resources.

reconnaissance, discussed in Chapter III above, identified areas which have the potential to contain cultural resources. The review of existing cultural resource surveys, identified in the annotated bibliography contained in the Appendix to this CRMP, located the sources for detailed information on specific sites. Figures 7 and 8, along with Tables 2 and 3, summarize the information on cultural resources that is currently available. All of this information should be used by the Town of Mt. Pleasant when making decisions regarding proposed developments.

The recommendations of this CRMP therefore reiterate the goals and implementation strategies listed in the Comprehensive Plan. In some cases we have added to these goals and implementation strategies by highlighting other areas of concern. In trying to fulfill all of these goals, however, the Town of Mt. Pleasant should consult the information contained the maps, tables, and documentation of this CRMP, as well as the cultural resource surveys identified in the annotated bibliography (Appendix).

Goal No. 1: Protecting Historic Buildings and Structures

Mt. Pleasant currently has a Conservation-Historic District that lies within the Old Village. This is a 37-block area that was made subject to historic district zoning in 1979, and is under the jurisdiction of the Town Appearance Commission (TAC). This district is bounded to the north by Shem Creek, to the east by the western edge of Whilden Street and Royal Avenue, to the south by the old Bridge and marshland, and to the west by Charleston Harbor. Within this district is the Mt. Pleasant Historic District, a 30-block area that was listed on the NRHP in 1973. The NRHP district is bounded to the north by Shem Creek, to the east by the western edge of Whilden Street and Royall Avenue (excepting the lot on the east side of the street containing St. Andrews Episcopal Church), to the south by McCants Drive, and to the west by Charleston Harbor. The boundaries of the Conservation-Historic District, and the NRHP district within it, are shown in Figure 9.

The Conservation-Historic District contains approximately 439 buildings. According to the initial survey creating the District, 163 of these buildings pre-date 1940, while 276 were built after 1940. Within the NRHP district, 138 buildings were built before 1940 and 156 were built after 1940. Many other areas with significant architectural and landscape resources need to be incorporated within the planning process. The most important recommendation within this goal is to conduct an intensive architectural survey of the Town of Mt. Pleasant. There are several reasons to conduct a survey of the Town. The most recent architectural survey, by Preservation Consultants, Inc., was

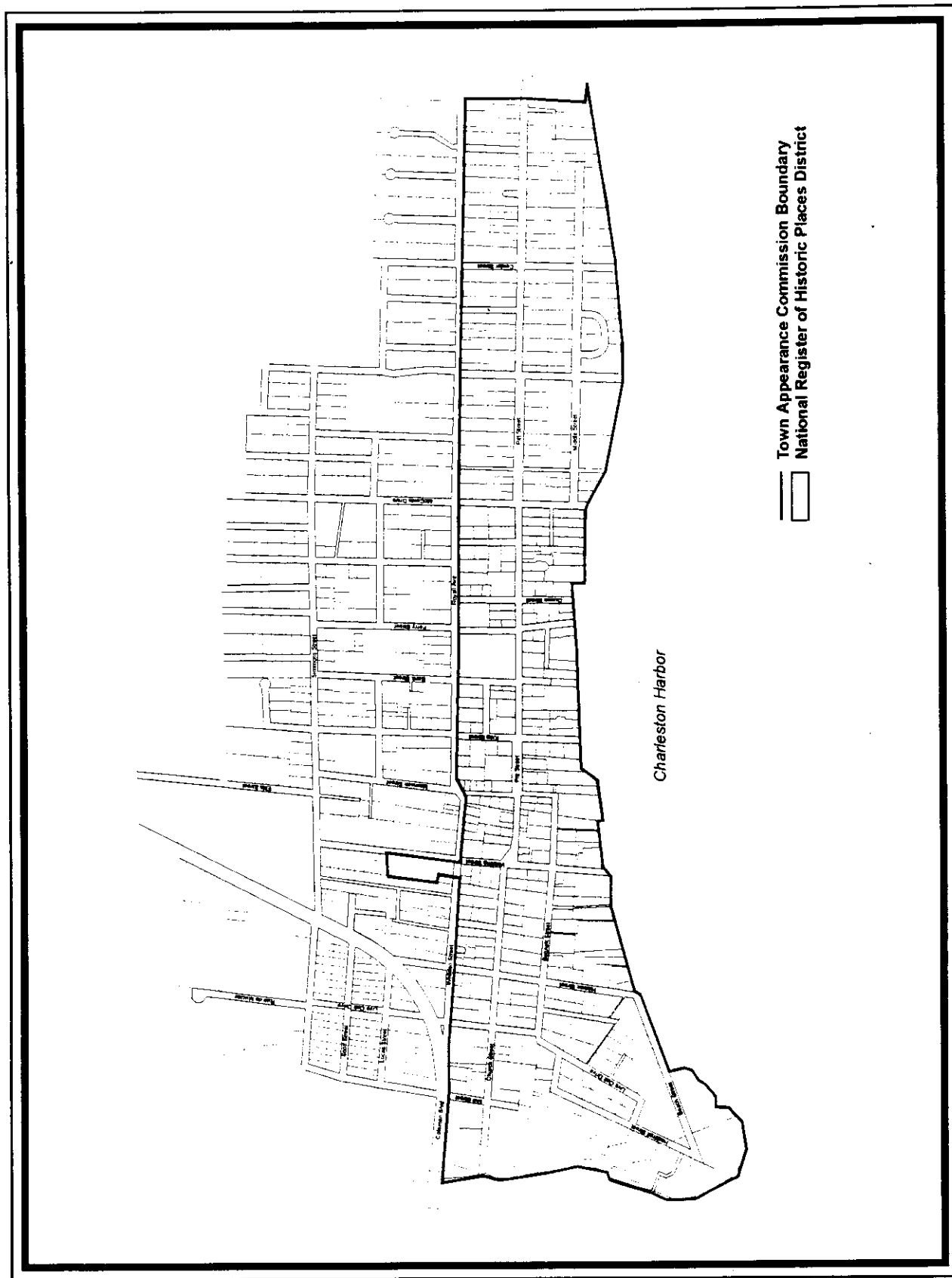


Figure 9. Map showing the Mt. Pleasant NRHP District and the area under the jurisdiction of the Town Appearance Commission.

conducted in 1988. It was a very thorough survey, and has provided a great deal of information. However, it needs to be updated, for several reasons:

- The survey was designed to include only certain portions of the Town; what remains has not yet been surveyed. In addition, the Town boundaries have expanded during the past decade; these areas which are now part of the Town need to be included in cultural resource planning.
- In the face of rapid development in all parts of Mt. Pleasant, many of the buildings which were included in the 1988 architectural survey have been altered, removed, or demolished. A new survey will give a comprehensive picture of the current status of all significant architectural resources in the Town.
- Mt. Pleasant began its rapid growth in the years after World War II. As a result, there are several subdivisions which were platted and created during the late 1940s and 1950s. These subdivisions, including Brookgreen Meadows, The Groves, Millwood, Shemwood, and Bayview, were inspected during the field reconnaissance for this CRMP, and were discussed briefly in Chapter III. These subdivisions, which appear to be relatively mundane neighborhoods, must be seen as potential historic areas. Several of the neighborhoods were clearly designed with similar street and house patterns. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) guidelines currently recommend that all architectural resources constructed before 1950 be considered for intensive survey; this date will be pushed forward soon, and several of these neighborhoods will be eligible for survey and review. It will be best to include these areas in the proposed architectural survey of the Town.

Goal No. 2: Protect Locally Important Sites

The maps and documentation submitted with this CRMP should be used as a way to plan for cultural resources in undeveloped areas. In particular, the Town of Mt. Pleasant should pay attention to the areas which are likely to contain the highest potential to contain archaeological resources, as noted in Figure 8. The Comprehensive Plan (Town of Mt. Pleasant 1998:9) contains the

recommendation that developers should be required "to submit a letter of coordination from the State Historic Preservation Office as a part of their impact assessment, stating what sites, if any, would be impacted by the development, and how those impacts may be mitigated." This proposal is a good one. It should be recognized, however, that this coordination may consist primarily of a review to determine if any archaeological sites had already been discovered in the tract, and not a review of the tract's potential to contain cultural resources. Therefore, if a proposed development lies within the high potential areas identified in this CRMP, Town officials should require additional information, including an inventory of cultural resources on the site.

Goal No. 3: Coordinate with Charleston County to Identify and Protect Resources in Areas That Surround the Town

The significance of a cultural resource is often dependent upon its surroundings. Mt. Pleasant will benefit by coordinating its efforts to protect and manage cultural resources with Charleston County, to assure that significant historic sites at the edges of the Town are not affected by changes in adjacent County lands. Mt. Pleasant should pursue similar exchanges of information with Berkeley County to protect the integrity of settings along the Wando River, which forms the border between Mt. Pleasant and Berkeley County.

Goal No. 4: Protect the Character of the Historic District and Surrounding Areas

It is important to maintain the character and integrity of the Mt. Pleasant Historic District; to date, this is the only National Register Historic District in the Town of Mt. Pleasant. The best way to maintain the character and integrity of the District is to rigorously apply the existing Conservation-Historic ordinances. What may appear to be minor modifications to a single building within the District or a construction of a single inappropriate building adjacent to the District can, over time, result in a loss of integrity of the entire district. Changes to a historic district rarely come through wholesale destruction of buildings; rather slow accretions of changes gradually reduce the integrity either of architectural styles or materials of the buildings within the District, or of the setting.

The architectural survey which we recommended as part of Goal No. 1 above will play a part in reaching Goal No. 4: protecting the character of the District and the surrounding areas. The survey will provide comprehensive inventory of the historic buildings which surround the current

District. This will allow Town officials to make decisions regarding the boundaries of the District and whether they should be expanded or contracted. The Historic District is surrounded by a number of more recent neighborhoods which may contribute to an expanded Historic District. This new district boundary will be based on the development of the Town of Mt. Pleasant from the early nineteenth century to the early or mid twentieth century. The survey will also document the current condition of the buildings which now comprise the District. This will let the Town monitor the progress of conditions in the District, and will provide additional information regarding the current boundaries of the District. Finally, the survey will provide for a more thorough understanding of the architectural features which characterize the various elements of the District, which will in turn provide information for any modifications to the design guidelines for the District, both in terms of the maintenance of historic buildings and the construction of new buildings in and near the District.

Goal No. 5: Encourage Development along Coleman Boulevard Compatible with its Status as Mount Pleasant's "Downtown" Area

Design of new construction that is not physically contiguous with a historic district is, strictly speaking, outside the purview of this CRMP. However, it is a worthy goal in seeking to maintain patterns of growth and design from Mt. Pleasant's history. It is also important to the maintenance of a historic area that its surroundings remain a viable area so that people continue to be drawn to it. The Historic District will continue to function as a living, viable community only when it is connected to a strong and healthy commercial area.

Goal No. 6: Protect the Quality and Ensure the Continued Viability of the Area's Unique Resources, Including Traditional Industries

Historic districts and areas tend to survive best when they are integral parts of living communities drawing upon traditional industries and economic bases. Traditional industries reinforce the sense of place of a historic area, and in turn can help to generate an awareness of the importance and value of historic buildings, structures, and sites. The implementation strategies contained in the Comprehensive Plan (Mt. Pleasant Town Council 1998) appear to be positive steps toward promoting the continued viability of these industries. Many of these, however, are design and planning issues that are outside the purview of this CRMP.

There is an important connection, however, between traditional industries and such cultural resources as standing structures and existing landscapes. This physical context shapes our understanding and appreciation of the traditional industries, and helps them to thrive. This does not always mean specific buildings, but rather continuity of use; the implementation strategies, particularly those that refer to preserving areas for sweetgrass basket vendors to locate stands, are an example. This approach can also be applied to the shrimp industry along Shem Creek, insuring that development in the area around Shem Creek where it drains into the harbor not be allowed to interfere with these traditional uses.

In Mt. Pleasant in particular, it is important to recognize that particular residential areas and traditional industries are in a relationship of mutual support. In the case of the traditional manufacture of sweetgrass baskets, it is therefore important to protect the traditional residential areas of those connected with the industry. The Snowden community along Long Point Road is the principal residential area connected with sweetgrass baskets. Much of the Snowden community is currently outside of the Town limits. Officials with the Town of Mt. Pleasant, however, should recognize the importance of Snowden in relation to the area's traditional industries when contemplating development requests adjacent to the community.

Goal No. 7: Encourage the Identification of Significant Structures, Sites, and Events to Increase Public Awareness of These Resources

A comprehensive architectural survey of the Town of Mt. Pleasant will go a long way toward identifying historic sites and increasing public awareness of them. In addition, an important goal of all architectural surveys is to identify sites that are eligible for the NRHP. This survey may also result in the identification of sites which will merit historic markers. The report which accompanies it can be used to generate popular publications and brochures.

Archaeological sites, however, are more difficult to detect. They will not be included in an architectural survey of the Town. Cultural resources, especially archaeological sites, are often incorporated into the planning process only when a survey is required, generally after a master plan has already been prepared. The best chance to incorporate cultural resources in a proposed development in a meaningful way is to incorporate them into the master planning process. It is important therefore that the Town use its influence to encourage developers to incorporate plans for inventories of cultural resources at the earliest possible stage of the planning process.

Goal No. 8: Coordinate Programs and Exhibits to Educate the Public about Local Historic Resources

This is an important goal, one which should be supported seriously. Many of the provisions and recommendations in this CRMP and in the Comprehensive Plan (Mt. Pleasant Town Council 1998) will require a great deal of public support. The best way to generate this support is through widespread public education. Historic and cultural resources have a great deal to do with the livability and viability of a community, but it is an aspect that often goes unstated and unrealized. Such public education projects as those mentioned in the implementation strategies for this goal will be invaluable ways to generate the kind of support necessary to implement the remaining goals and strategies regarding the wise management of cultural resources in the Town of Mt. Pleasant.

Goal No. 9: Develop a Library of Cultural Resource Reports

Officials with the Town of Mt. Pleasant will need as much information as is possible in order to be able to make wise decisions regarding the management of cultural resources. As has been noted above, private firms and public agencies have done a great deal of research and study of the Town's cultural resources, including both archaeological and architectural properties. As many as possible of these studies have been included in the annotated bibliography (Appendix). The Town should create a library of reports and documents that study the cultural resources of Mt. Pleasant as a way to have this information close at hand. In addition to seeking copies of reports that have already been prepared, Town officials can request copies of reports for projects that happen in the future.

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Appendix

Annotated Bibliography

Appendix 1: Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resource Reports in Mt. Pleasant

Reference Number: 1

Adams, Natalie, Debi Hacker, Michael Trinkley
Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Longpoint Development Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.
Chicora Foundation Research Contribution 63

Chicora Foundation 1991

Modern name:

Historic name: Venning Tract

Type of resources:

Part of the early 19th century Samuel Venning plantation.

Reference Number: 2

Adams, Natalie, Michael Trinkley
Archaeological Survey of the Seaside Farms Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation
Research Series 35

Chicora Foundation 1993

Modern name: Seaside Farms

Historic name: Whitesides Plantation

Type of resources: archaeology

Survey of the plantation along Copahee Sound owned by the Whitesides family in the 18th and 19th centuries, and by Theodore Stoney in the late 19th century. The survey found the Moses Whitesides main house and slave row (38CH357 and 38CH1477 respectively), the John Whitesides main house and slave row (38CH1471 and 38CH1473 respectively), and a cluster of several structures dating to the 19th century (38CH1469).

Adams, Natalie, Michael Trinkley

Intensive Survey of 38CH1023 and 38CH1030, Parker's Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation Research Series 159.

Chicora Foundation

1994

Modern name:

Historic name:

Type of resources: archaeology

Site 38CH1030 represents a 19th century brick kiln and settlement, associated with a slave settlement.

Amer, Christopher F., Carlton A. Naylor

"Pritchard's Shipyard (38CH1049): Investigations at South Carolina's Largest Colonial Shipyard," in *Mount Pleasant's Archaeological Heritage: Proceedings of a Symposium Held at Lynch Hall, Dunes West, Mount Pleasant, September 21, 1996*. Edited by Amy Thompson McCandless

Modern name:

Historic name: Pritchard's Shipyard

Type of resources: archaeology

Bailey, Jr. , Ralph , Bruce Harvey, Eric C. Poplin

Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mevers Tract and Archaeological Testing of 38CH1646, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina

Brockington and Associates, Inc. 1996

Modern name: Mevers Tract

Historic name: William Read Plantation, Shelmore Tract

Type of resources: archaeology, architectural ruins

38CH1646 contains three architectural features—chimney, cistern, chimney base; probably three separate occupations, 19th century and early 20th century.

Bailey, Jr. , Ralph , Bruce Harvey, Eric C. Poplin

Cultural Resources Inventory of the I'On Development Tract, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina

Brockington and Associates, Inc. 1997

Modern name: I'On Development

Historic name:

Type of resources: archaeology